THE LIBERATOR: BLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, MANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL

-- NO. 25.

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TORREY.

ATION.

Heary W. Williams, General Agent: hom all remittances are to be made, and dressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns

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TE-Mr. Isaac Kaapp, the late publisher, are his interest in the subscription list os, for two years from the first of Janu-perentary concerns of the Liberator for the direction and supervision of a com-isting of the following gentlemen: Fran-Saucet Philarick, Ellis Gray Lon-Quice, William Bassett.

W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XI.--NO. 26.

IRELAND.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society. Tuesday evening, a meeting was held at the ange, for the purpose of promoting the

JAMES HAUGHTON, Esq., in the chair.

hairman said that some explanation was nechairman said that some expiratation was fleed-ing the present meeting was held out of its source. It was in consequence of a gentle-l-America, J. A. Collins, who belonged to America, J. A. Louinas, who belonged to society there, being at present in town, as expected to address the meeting. The hen read some extracts from a work enti-ery and the Internal Slave Trade in the es, proving, from the lips of the slave-mselves, that the negroes are cruelly tilated, and oppressed in every possible

R. Allen said, that as several speakers were his friend, John A. Collins, had arrived, rely inform the meeting that the petirought forward this evening week, had

few words from Mr. R. D. Webb, law woms from Mr. R. D. Weep, lar Moore came forward, and said that le were satisfied with saying there was home, and that they had nothing to do shich was abroad. But this would not do While such a dreadful system existed as gade chattels of nearly three millions of an chizens, none should be shent. The sys-entirely opposed to Christianity, and Chris-ery where should endeavor to get rid of it, odd be more opposed to Christianity than the separated husbands from wives, parents children—which ruthlessly severed the dearest which was deaf to the wildest snrieks, uttered cateme of parental grief—which knew no m the use of the lash, the manacle, and the shich set at nought the first and dearest Surely such a system as He trusted Irishmen would unceasthat it was their duty to abolish slavery

Collins, Esq., agent of the American Anti-Society, then addressed the meeting. He that he at length was about to address an auapposed of the Irish people with whom he as sympathised. He had lately been in where he had witnessed a vast deal of ess and depravity, whilst in Ireland he had en nothing which could be compared with He was an abolitionist, and not only an ablese were his clients (cheers). he did not think it necessary to enlarge horrors and the unutterable wickedness of The simple fact that millions of Amerivere under the absolute control of their and that man cannot be safely committed cied to the authority of man, sufficed to show ie results which must arise from such The existence of slavery is interwoven ordid interests of the free States as well e in which it is permitted to exist by law.
outh is filled with clergymen, physicians,
sts, and lawyers, who have migrated from the ad thus become implicated with the cruel

and thus become napheated with the cruel. The city of New-York has got 100 mil-property mortgaged on slaves. Is it won-then, that the city of New-York should be to the abolition of slavery? No wonder that word spoken against slavery should be fiercesed by those who have a direct influence in race. The moment a preacher from the should dire to preach against slavery, his life be in danger—he must not dare to open his for the enslaved and the dumb. When Wm. Garrison first openly declared, in the city of ago, that all slavery is sin, msly inconsistent had the American people addiference. The State of Georgia, on Massachusetts, where Garrison reoblished his famous abolition paper, the roffered a reward of 5,000 dollars to any would bring him dead, or alive, into the Everett, Governor of the State of Massaactually suggested a few years ago to the re, whether it was not an offence indictsumon law to discuss the question of slaile has since been converted by the progress ee States have a majority in Congress of 43 he slave States,—if we could only reach this by by putting forth sufficient abolition power uence them through the people whom they ent (cheers). The main supporters of the abe in America are the poor-not the rich, at, and the influential. The speaker then re to the pecuniary difficulties which have of structed the efforts of the Anti-Slavery Soci-He related some striking instances of the spir-evotion and self-sacrifice which the abolitione evinced for the maintenance of the cause. raled to the love of liberty and the spirit of y with the oppressed which he trusted in the hearts of Irishmen, that they would

Olitionists of America (cheers).

gain we take up our pen to record our conviction cause of Abolition—of human freedom out the world—must be speedily triumphant. rocious system as that of slavery could only the there was much darkness; and, accordnow that light is spreading-now that busy how that light is spreading—now that busy cine and intelligent minds have begun to look into the subject, it is found to be alike opposible dictates of religion and morality, and to a system of commercial prosperity; and that it rain to hope a people—a world, will be regended, so long as such a curse exists in any part of which cannot but contaminate all withindnesse.

repeat it, slavery cannot exist much longer. ing, abiding, deeply delineated sense of its id evils, is piercing even the darkest corners earth. Our West Indies have felt it, and have ray the incubus for ever. America is feeling ber throes are violent, and will be still more en Brazil and Cuba—those dark places of the where demoniac oppression sits enthroned in self-confidence of her satanic power—have to look round, and to query whether this sys-lat repressing their best energies—destroying effect first approach of aught that is good or pros-mongst them—sinking, from its own pecu-sadvantages, their inhabitants into a state of ency; and threatening, if not speedily lunge them—to annihilate them in one And they are right! Nothing but a



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD --- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

and grinding oppression, which, under the guise of collecting a moderate revenue, has overrun the fairest portion of God's earth with 100,000 myrmidon tax collectors, who oppressed and ground, and grain, even to the full extent of starvation and famine, the hapless natives, whom the horrors of war had been able so long to monopolize cotton growing. The cry of Justice to India,' furnishes to us the assurance that she will do so but a very little while longer? I Justice to India,' furnishes to us the assurance that she will do so but a very little while longer? I Justice to India,' furnishes to us the assurance that she will do so but a very little while longer? I Justice to India,' furnishes to us the assurance that she will do so but a very little while longer? I Justice to India,' furnishes to us the assurance that she will do so but a very little while longer? I Justice to India,' furnishes to us the assurance that she will do so but a very little while longer? I Justice to India,' furnishes to us the assurance that she will do so but a very little while longer? I Justice to India,' furnishes to us the assurance that she will do so but a very little while longer? I Justice to India,' furnishes to us the assurance that she will do so but a very little while longer? I Justice to India,' furnishes to us the assurance that they are seducing the people from their work and need we bring proofs of this? Need we allude to the still bitter fruits of the system which or well and they are seducing the people from their work to oppress—additionally well-does the countrymen into their wiles—now that they could not longer set the iron foot of oppression on the colored man, should not be also to the still site that then (pretending, too, to so much of civilization, could have so little of human feeling in their hearts, of America—and wondered again and again, how it is that men (pretending, too, to so much of civilization, could be so desperately demoniac in spirit—and the propose of the propose of the propose of the propos

ture to yourse f a poor man with a wife and two or tem.

But how cheering it is to believe that the days of slavery are numbered! that it needs but as it were a giant's throe to rend its hold from the earth, and to let ALL the oppressed go free! Yes, it is now demonstrated, beyond the powers of cavil, that slavery is alike religiously, morally, and commercially wrong—that it is the most wicked and the most unprofitable way of employing human bone and sinew. profitable way of employing human bone and sinew.

On Wednesday, a crowded meeting was held at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, by the Hibernian Annot working, they of course get no wages; then the Royal Exchange, Dublin, by the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society, at which a gentleman spoke—a Mr. Collins, agent to the American Anti-Slavery Society. Strong and spirit-stirring was his appeal! He spoke of the terrible drag-chain which an evil state of things had placed round the necks of those who would otherwise speak and act in the language and purity of freedom! that the church and the government of America were those drag-chains—that if they (the abolitionists,) looked to the former for assistance, they were told it was a political matter in which they could not interfere; if to the latter, that it was a moral question, and that their atmosphere which they could not interfere; if to the latter, that it was a moral question, and that their atmosphere was not the one in which to agitate it; but that, notwithstanding all these repulses, they were rapidly changing public sentiment—that the good here and there were coming out—and that though the sacrifices of the faithful band of abolitionists in America were great, even to the giving up many of the comforts and necessaries of life, in order that they might sunnly funds to carry on the warfare, they were conveying the great of the moral that in casing here they rush upon almost

From the Freeman's Journal, June 3.

The Jamaica Emigration Plot. they would bitterly repent it when it was too late. Thank heaven, our efforts, nobly seconded as they were by a large portion of the Irish press, proved eminently successful. It is true the William Pirrie escaped from Stranraer with 326 on board, amongst whom were many of our countrymen and country-women; but the Robert Kerr was thinned of her booty, and, with few exceptions, those who went magonsly inconsistent had the American people and in their views and their practice on those all questions of personal and political liberty with they so leadly hoast of before the world!—
ush they so leadly hoast of before the world!—
and heavy. When the abolitionists had increased annuler, in energy, and influence, persecution, tank heavy, was the consequence, although for a was the consequence, although for a lished at Jamaica, which tell wretched tales of suffering and wee. We have at present only space to insert Dr. Palmer's second letter to the Secretary

out England, Ireland, and Scotland, will copy it. It is evident, too, that this wicked emigration scheme has not been confined to our country alone. It was going on vigorously a short time since in Aberdeen, and was only opposed by the strenuous exertions of the firmly opposed by the strenuous exertions of the sentiments of some of the most respected members of the Emancipation Society in this city. The publication is full of important matter, and will well repay a perusal, especially that part of it which contains the corresponding to the sentiments of some of the most respected members of the Emancipation Society in this city. has not been confined to our country alone. It was going on vigorously a short time since in Aberdeen, and was only opposed by the strenuous exertions of the friends of freedom there. Honor Glynn's case, alluded to by Dr. Palmer, shows the insidious kiddled to by Dr. Palmer, shows the insidious ki napping scheme which has been going on amongst world. Quotation from the correspondence is

The Jamaica papers which I have received are full of accounts, proving that our poor people, who sailed in the Robert Kerr and William Pirrie, have gone to the land of (to them) misery, woe, and death. I trust, however, the warnings which have been is sued have effectually reached our population. For myself, I feel sincerely thankful at having been in any degree an humble instrument in assisting to save so many lives as I feel convinced the putting an end to Jamaica emigration has done. I cannot avoid expressing a hope that Doctor Palmer will be sustained in his editorial exertions. I know him well—few have sacrificed more in the cause of freedom than he has done.

I to the letter from Mr. Thompson, which is as follows:

MANCHESTER, May 17th, 1841.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—You have intimated to me, that it is the wish of some of the members of the Glasgout of some state with a time with of some of the members of the Glasgout of the wish of some of the members of the Glasgout of the wish of some of the members of the Glasgout of some of the members of the Glasgout of some of the wish of some of the members of the Glasgout of some of the wish of some of the members of the Glasgout of some of the members of the Glasgout of some of the wish of some of the members of the Glasgout of some of the wish of some of the members of the Glasgout of some of the wish of some of the wish of some of the members of the Glasgout of some of the wish of some of the Glasgout of some of the wish of some of the wish of some of the Glasgout of some of the wish of some of t

well—few have sacrificed more in the cause of freedom than he has done.

I am, respectfully,
RICHARD ALLEN, Secretary Anti-Slavery
Society, 62 High-street.

2d of 6th month (June,) 1840.

DR. PALMER'S LETTER.

SPANISH TOWN, Jamaica, 19th April, 1841.

My DEAR FAIEND,—In my last I showed that the exigencies of this country, so far as carrying on present cultivation, do not require immigration, and that if it were otherwise, European emigrants would be utterly useless to the planter, and their importation would be attended with a fearful sacrifice of life. The advocates for immigration are of twinds, viz., those who, by their oppression and cruelty, have driven the black laborers from their estates, and those who foolishly consider it a means of obtaining cheral plator. No humane nerson would be foolishly consider it a means of obtaining cheral plator. No humane nerson would be foolishly consider it a means of obtaining cheral plator. No humane nerson would be foolishly consider it a means of obtaining cheral plator. No humane nerson would be calculation. For my own part, I cannot suffer any differences of the same time. of obtaining cheap labor. No humane person would wish the former to succeed, and the latter are sure to be disappointed. Whatever numbers they may contrive to import, wages assuredly will not be low-er than at present. Lest I forget, let me here re-mark that within the last 24 hours, I have learned



subject, to permit him to lead them captive at his will on all other.

him in a situation to have acted out his natural dis-

Wm. Lloyd Garrison --- National Fast.

The Liberator of the 28th ult. contains a lengthy editorial upon the subject of the recent National Fast, which, in our estimation, breathes any thing but a charitable and christian spirit. Cherishing, as we always have done, a high respect for Mr. Garrison,—considering him the Wilberforce of America,-the great projector of the modern antislavery movement, we were not prepared for the perusal of such sentiments from his pen, in respect to the death of our lamented Chief Magistrate, and of the fast, very appropriately appointed, as a season for humiliation in view of it. Sentiments so grossly at variance with our ideas of right, that we cannot refrain from an expression of our abhorrence of

It is not our intention to notice all the absurdities with which the article in question teems, but merely to glance at a few of its statements, which, we can assure the reader, are but fair specimens of the whole article. After asserting that this fast was, in its inception and completion, a hollow, political device—a base counterfeiting of repentance and hu-miliation, he indulges in the following uncharitable remarks in regard to the people who observed it:

'And who were the people who pretended to fast And who were the people who pretended to fast, in accordance with the recommendation of the President? They who were busy in the bloody warfare of extermination of the red man of the wilderness—who hold in chains three millions of the human family, and who neither fear God, nor regard man! What an impious mockery! A most curning device of the devil, full of all deceivableness of unrighteousness.

How charitable! how magnanimous! how chris-'Conscripts in virtue's holy war,'

on the day especially set apart for the object of humiliation for individual and national sins, if the day was wholly unobserved? We hope they did not ALL cherish the same contempt for the day, as did the editor of the Liberator. Indeed, before our attention was called to the piece in the last number of his paper, upon which we are now commenting, we would not have believed William Lloyd Garrison capable of writing such sentences as the following:

ing:

'We maintain that the appointment of a first by a chief magistrate is contrary to the genius of republic canism and the spirit of christianity. It is part of that anholy union of church and state which curses priest and tyrant-ridden Europe, and which, theoretically, Americans profess to hold in abhorrence. The firsts of christianity do not come by observation, or by any official appointment.'

In grender it unworthy of credence in one instance, should they not in another, where they are equally strong? Perhaps the whole may be summed up in a few words, thus: the Inquirer believes the Post when its prejudices happen to run the same way as those of the Post; when their prejudices run counter to each other, it disbelieves it.

However, to proceed on. I affirm that the report of the proceedings of the Convention in the Boston any official appointment.'

Certainly, we did suppose that the man who had been studying and enforcing the principles of republicanism for the last twelve years; who had so often echoed the sentiment of inspiration, that 'right-cousness exalteth a nation;' and who professes to have arrived at a state of sinless perfection and entire consecration, did better understand the 'genius like consecration and entire consecratio cousness exaiteth a nation; and who professes to have arrived at a state of sinless perfection and entire consecration, did better understand the 'genius of a republic.' We did suppose that Mr. Garrison approved the theory of the free institutions under which we live,—that he did consider them consistent with the best good of the people, and not repug-nant to christianity. Else, why his efforts to intro-duce the slave to the possession of them?

by a chief magistrate, is 'contrary to the genius of republicanism and the spirit of christianity.' And this, too, from the great advocate of negro emancipation. It seems to us more like the rant of a morning than the solver sense of a same man. omaniac tl an the sober sense of a sane man.
Under the old Testament dispensation, fasts were

n consequence of their observance of them, in vari-ous instances, God turned away the fierceness of his wrath, and commuted his threatened judgments. And has he changed the theory of his government? Is man less sinful now than formerly, or has his re-

ls man less simul now than tormerly, or has his re-lation to God so changed, since that time, as to ren-der such a service unnecessary? A word respecting the uncharitable and denunci-atory tone of the article. It introduces a short para-graph from the New-York Observer, in the following courteous style: 'Now listen to the lying declara-tions of the New-York Observer, in relation to the national fast.' Now what would any one suppose were the sentiments thus introduced to the notice of the reader? Would he not suppose them to be the blasphemous railings of some Voltaire? But read them, and judge for yourself.

'It was a sublime—a morally grand and imposing spectacle! A nation in the dust! Not at the feet of a conqueror, asking for life; but at the foot-stool of the King of kings, crying 'Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thy heritage to reproach!' A nation confessing its sine.' sing its sins.

Now, respected reader, what think you of the sentiments just quoted? Are they, as the editor of the Liberator declares then to be, 'lying declarations?' Is there any thing in them at all objectionable?

From the Haverhill Gazette.

The following strictures, upon some of the extravagant vagaries of Mr. Garrison, being written by one of his former admirers, may perhaps be useful to some who, coinciding in his views on slavery, have been too much inclined to favor his ultra and revolutionary doctrines on all such subjects.

Mr. Garrison having succeeded in drawing a considerable degree of attention to himself, by his writings on the abolition of slavery, seems to have supposed himself destined and commissioned to turn the world upside down, in respect to women's rights, self-defence, the ministry, the Sabbath, and all the institutions of christianity.

We are glad to see some of our young men chinging to see good old Puritan notions and customs, and that they are not disposed, because a man has written well or agrees with their views on one subject, to permit him to lead them captive at his will one all other.

Has it at last been discovered that it is 'absurd, we're a mong the first lessons to the charge of a disbelief in christianity. But we confess that since reading the article referred to, we hardly know what to call him. His strong denunciations against the priesthood, we have, in past times, the article referred to, we hardly know what to call him. His strong denunciations against the priesthood, we have, in past times, that since reading the article referred to, we hardly know what to call him. His strong denunciations against the priesthood, we have, in past times, that since reading the article referred to, we hardly know what to call him. His strong denunciations against the priesthood, we have, in past times, that since reading the article referred to, we hardly know what to call him. His strong denunciations against the priesthood, we have, in past times that since reading the article referred to, we hardly know what to call him. His strong denunciations against the priest hat since reading the article referred to, we hardly know what to call him. His strong denunciations observed; and have hen willi

Has it at last been discovered that it is 'absurd,

ill on all other.
The intolerance of Mr. Garrison and his devoted Chief Magistrate of a great nation, just at the mo-The intolerance of Mr. Garrison and his devoted followers is notorious. While he is setting himself as the champion of liberty, he seems determined as a 'mysterious event—a visitation of divine Providence—a warning to the nation?' So it would be weare to credit the Liberator. If such that nobody shall have liberty, even of speech or thought, but himself, and we have little doubt that he would have been a tyrant had fortune placed sentiments do not seem of the rankest infidelity, sentiments do not seent of the rankest infidelity, then is language more mutable than we have been wont to consider it. When we commenced these strictures' it was our intention to have noticed some of Mr. Garrison's unmanly slurs upon the public and private character of William Henry Harrison, but they are already extended far beyond our orig-inal intention, and a second thought convinces us that they are too mean, too uncharitable, too base, to merit a notice, even from our unpractised

> The memory of this patriot and christian is aleady beyond the reach of envy or detraction-em palmed in the hearts of the millions of his countryen; and although a nation mourns the event (' mys-rious,' to common minds,) that has taken him from them, yet they

Can tell his doom without a sigh, For he is freedom's now, and fame's-One of those few immortal names That were not born to die.'

From the Nantucket Islander. Intolerable.

Said the inquirer of Wednesday last. And what perhaps you will ask, was so entirely intolerable? Why, 'the proceeding of a body of men and women, denominated the 'New-England Anti-Slavery Con-vention,' recently assembled at Boston, characterized as they were by the most ruthless spirit of bigotry and intolerance.' Indeed!—let us look at this matter a little. And firstly, Mr. Editor, will you believe me when I say that the authority upon which the Inquirer launches out into the most unqualified denunciation of the before-mentioned Convention, is no other than the BOSTON MORNING POST! Now, I should not complain if you were to give the Boston Post as authority for any thing you might affirm; How charitable! how magnanimous! how christian like! Is it true, that none but those who are holding in 'bondage three millions of the human family,' and oppressing the 'red man,' did fast, in view of the recent great national bereavement? Is it true, that none in the land sympathise with the Indian in his forest-home! or the black man, sighing under his bondage? On the contrary, does not Mr. Garrison know, that thousands and tens of thousands, even in this guilty nation, are banded in holy learning for the abolition of these national sins, and sands, even in this guilty nation, are banded in holy over and over again, to be given to misrepresentation. Now the conductor of the Inquirer either believes or he does not believe the charges he has brought against the Post to be true. If he believes them to be true, how does he know that the Post is

However, to proceed on. I affirm that the report of the proceedings of the Convention in the Boston Post is not a fair and correct one; and the grounds

not fools.

So much for the statements in the Post. Permit me, in conclusion, to make a few remarks respecting the conduct of the Inquirer in this and analogous cases.

analogous cases.

And, firstly, I charge the conductor of the Inqui-But the last extract staggers us. For the first time have we heard that the appointment of a fast, as not to give even a fair idea of the exceedingly

please violent,—language, the conduct of those whom they believe to be committing, with full knowledge, the grossest and most high-handed whom they believe to be committing, with full knowledge, the grossest and most high-handed wrong. Another paper might condemn such a course, but it appears to me that the Nantucket Inquirer may not consistently do so. For has not that paper, for the last ten years, been denouncing, in the strongest and most unsparing terms, the course of a great party which collected at the ballot-box, last full, more than eleven hundred thousand voters? With what face, after such a course, can that paper condemn the use of violent language in others? But, it may be said, the editor of the Inquirer knew the party which he denounced to be most grossly corrupt. He implicitly believed so, and that to him was knowledge. Others, as wise as he, thought differently. If he then might denounce the party opposed to him, from its head downward, in terms which the ingenuity of man could not render more violent, why may not I or any other person apply epithets equally harsh to a body of men whom I believe to be guilty of iniquity a thousand fold more damning than he would lay at the door of the democratic party, if he could prove the truth of every charge which he has made against them. May a wing editor denounce the political misdeeds of his opponents, in terms which make the blood run cold, and shall H. C. Wright be rebuked for using the same vocabulary in reference to sins of a deeper, darker dye? Shall Van Buren, Benton, &c. be same vocabulary in reference to sins of a deeper, darker dye? Shall Van Buren, Benton, &c. be are they not rather natural and proper reflections upon the occasion and the subject? But I quote the appended comments of Mr. Garrison.

Surely in view of the facts of the case, this burst of pious bombast is enough te excite the loudest laugh of hell. There is not a word of truth in it; it is loathesome cant, and devout imposture.

Are they not rather natural and proper reflectionable? Garker dye? Shall Van Buren, Eenton, &c. be forced to go through the fiery ordeal of party denunciation, and shall a church, whose synods declare slavery to be not morally wrong, whose general assemblies refuse to bear witness against its iniquity, whose ministers buy and sell the bones and muscles of their fellow-immortals, whose Boston congregations do not refuse to sit under the programment of services and the subject. of hell. There is not a word of truth in it; it is loathesome cant, and devout imposture. If the reader will excuse one more extract, we will not further try his patience or our own, with quotations from so vile a composition. Speaking of the death of President Harrison, the writer says:

'The designing among the priesthood—the super stitiously devout among the people, affect to regard the death of President Harrison as a very mysterious event—an awful visitation of divine Providence—adreadful warning to the nation!—How absurd, how irrational, how heathenish!'

We have, hitherto, when Mr. Garrison has been of their fellow-immortals, whose Boston congregations don't refuse to sit under the preaching of servings don't refuse to sit under the preaching of servings to the retained and lowly Jesus who make merwing of the met and lowly Jesus who make merwing of the retained and lowly Jesus who make merwing of the retained and lowly Jesus who make merwing of the retained and lowly Jesus who make merwing of the retained transfer in the faith—shall such a church go unrebuked—and that too severely? If strong language can open the eyes of the people to political wrong, may it not to moral wrong? This rebuke of denunciation appears with an exceeding rebu

We have, hitherto, when Mr. Garrison has been charged with infidelity, by his enemies, repelled the charge, honestly believing him to be catholic in his ing, in its general course, exceedingly unfair to-

AGENTS.

AGENTS.

Maine.—Jas.Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Bouthwick, Augusta;—A. Soule, Bath.

New-Hampshire.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

Vernost.—John Bement, Woodstock:—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massichuserts.—Wim. E. Kimball Topsheld:—Mosse Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newbury:—Jehane Steatns, Mansheld;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Sungus; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. & S. B. Ivea, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daviel G. Holmes, Lovell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New-Bedford;—Wim.—Henderson, Hamver;—Isaza A istin, Nuntuck: Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Worsster;—Wim. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Ceriveville;—Israel Ferkins, Lynn:—E. Bird, Taunt m.

[LT For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column]

page, last column 1

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 547.

wards the abolitionists. Does a Convention of abolitionists assemble in Boston, the editor of the Inquirer comments upon a caricatured account of its proceedings, in the Boston Post, rather than upon the authentic account signed by the Secretary, and appearing in the Liberator.

Does a Jamaica print, supported by interested planters, or a pro-slavery tourist, publish a statement that emancipation is working badly in the West Indies, that the crops are falling off, and the negroes becoming depraced—lo, it appears in the Inquirer—but the deplaration of Games of the light but the declarations of Gorney, of the British Governors of the islands, the results of parliamentary investigation, few, if any of these, ever find their way there; why, I pretend not to say. But this I do say; no reader of the Inquirer will be apt to find there both sides of the question.

Flings at the abolitionists are often copied into though such men as of them seldom, if ever, alams, have not been ashamed to say somewhat in their favor. I do not know that this unfairness is intentional, but that it exists, I confidently affirm.

But enough of this.

ut enough of this.
At some future day, next week perhaps, I propose, with your permission, to enter into a defence of the course pursued by the Anti-Slavery Convention, when I will endeavor to show that the resolutions which they approved, as a body, are not only unex-ceptionable, but such as, in my opinion, must meet the approbation of every philanthropist and Christian.

P. S. I had forgotten, until the above was in type, that the Inquirer had passed into new hands. How far this transfer will account for its sudden and entire change of opinion in reference to the veracity of the Post, and the propriety of the use of hard language, it is not for me, who am not behind the curtain, to pretend to judge. One thing, however, is certain: the article upon which I have comment disappropriate upon the new doctring the contract of the curtain to pretend the curtain that the curtain to pretend to judge. ed is an odd commentary upon the new doctrine, that severe words are not to be indulged, in speaking of those from whom we differ in opin

The New-England Convention.

This highly honored body held its anniversary at Boston in the Chardon Street Chapel. It was an entirely different affair from what it was when we first attended it, in 1804. It was then held in the Boylston Market Hall, and was as unlike what it now is,
as that capacious apartment is like the little remodeled stable where it now met. It was then thronged
with the most generous and disinterested of the elergy, and with many a politician, who has turned back
and gone no more with it, since anti-slavery has
found out that it cannot but its trust in princes. The found out that it cannot put its trust in princes. The clergy have learned that their 'brotherhood' will not tolerate anti-slavery in the pulpit, where they win their bread and exercise their profession, and they have deserted it. The sectarian has learned that he cannot serve the God of the enslaved poor, and the Mammon of religious party, and he has returned from whence he came out. The great cause is fast being thrown upon the humble and poor. Here and there to be sure a Nicodemus is to be found, who has too much conscience to desert us—but whose reputation would suffer by being much with us in the day time. And now and then a Joseph of Arimathea stands ready to offer an abolitionist burial 'in his own new tomb,' or to beg his body of the governor,—though he would not like to have had him about his lofty dwelling in his life time.

We publish the resolutions passed at the Conven-

we publish the resolutions passed at the Conven-tion. A reporter was present for the Morning Post, to take the resolutions. We wish he had taken the specches that were ultered in support of them—some of which were among the chief efforts of the advo-cates of humanity. Wright, Garrison, Foster, Bur-leigh, socke there, and others whose pages, though leigh, spoke there, and others whose names, though hitherto undistinguished, will be heard of in the anti-

slavery annals. The Morning Post, however anxious to give an outline to gratify the curiosity of its subscribers, has no interest in the cause of humanity. It is the servant of a political party, and like other party presses aspires to the lofty attainment of a living. We un-derstand it reported some of the eccentricities that were incident to a meeting which grants unlimited freedom of speech, and which of course encounters some of the extravagances attendant on great moral revolutions.—Herald of Freedom.

Old Organization lives and is immortal. It has Old Organization lives and is immortal. It has had no such triumphant anniversary since its formation in N. Hampshire as the one just past. The Society is purified of the Reverends, the Honorables, and the Military Chieffains. It is made up pretty much now of mere men and women, and with such the claims of humanity are paramountly strong. They wont new organize so long as their brethren and sisters are in slavery. We have never attended an anti-slavery meeting where such deep feeling and harmony of soul prevailed. We had no strangers of distinction to entertain idle crowds by their eloof distinction to entertain idle crowds by their elo-quent speaking. Henry C. Wright was with us, but we scarcely reckon him a stranger. Abby Kel-ley took part in two days of our sittings, and made powerful public addresses two evenings. Curiosity came in to hear a woman, and perhaps to scoff at her departure from her 'sphere.' What they thought of her sphere when she held them silent and breathess, as she depicted the national degeneracy in its estimation of liberty,—or exposed the baseness and criminality of our prejudice against the colored people, we have not learned. That some got a lesson they cannot forget, we think. Sarah Sanborn, of Massachusetts, a moral reform lecturer, was present, and spoke occasionally with great good sense and understanding. She has endeavored to lecture to the people here, but the clergy discountenanced it, and the Moral Reform Society, under clerical influence and control, we understand, have taken no pains to afford her opportunity. The clergy, by the by, have discountenanced the popular temperance meetings. discounternanced the popular temperance meetings, started here some time since, and they are given up. It makes the clergy popular no doubt, with the run sellers and profligates. But the poor creatures will reproach them for it hereafter.

We have not learned what new organization has done. It is said that pro-glavery and that have coa-

done. It is said that pro-slavery and that have coa-lesced, and formed the contingent Society of which we had the prospectus some time ago. They made out to get the half quintal of clergymen—the 50 Di-vines. Provided they could get that number, it will vines. Provided they could get that number, it will be remembered, they were to organize and do their solemn duty; otherwise, that solemn duty was to go undone. The 50 ministers would make it safe and keep it under clerical control. Of course they will do nothing. The end they are after is answered by the formation of the Society. It is to shield the congregational church and clergy from the charge of pro-slavery. It only proves them guilty. Why have they deferred joining an anti-slavery society these seven years? And why do they join one now?

Colonization has thrust up its serpent head again, and the crafty Pinney has been here playing the mor-

Colonization has thrust up its serpent head again, and the crafty Pinney has been here playing the moral Syphax. The Rev. Daniel J. Noves had His Excellency up in his polished pulpit. He let him preach Sunday, in the day time, so as to prepare the deluded congregation for his colonization virus in the evening. They heard him preach and pray, in all solemness, side by side with a settled minister, and he a governor to boot. How they must have longed to get the 'niggers' all transplanted—and how their pions souls have yearned for the cause of missions and the like, as that emissary of the Enemy of Mankind was fomenting the diabolical prejudice which has confomenting the diabolical prejudice which has con-trived that oblivious depository to send our colored brother to—to get him out of the world. 'If we love not our brother whom we have seen, how can we love God!' As a

God,' &c.
We understand the Reverend Charles W. Denison preached on Democracy before New-Organiza-tion. We have made no inquiry and heard no report of his discourse. It was no doubt solemn and affect-ing. Politics is a solemn theme.—Herald of Freedom.

From the Nenagh Guardian, June 2. Slavery !--- its Effects on the World !

in a hearty interest in the anti-slavery cause, us he instrumental in upholding the hearts of

sadd insolvency; and threatening, if not speedily get id of, to plunge them—to annihilate them in one common ruin? And they are right! Nothing but it of, to plunge them—to annihilate them in one common ruin? And they are right! Nothing but it of the accuracy of the statement, that, out of the 127 lish emigrants landed from the William Kerr, no where free labor is abundant, could have maintained the deadly system so long. India, with her hundred the deadly system so long. India, with her hundred the deadly system so long. India, with her hundred the interpretation of the interpretation of

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1841.

supply funds to carry on the warfare, they were consoled by the certainty of the final success of their certain destruction; and let every man who engages in the iniquitous scheme be held up as an enemy, or the tool of an enemy. I have not yet heard anything of the people located with Dr. Spaulding, but I apprehend that an awful tale will yet have to be disclosed. In stating that one of the poor Africans, We were the first to denounce this accursed, who were placed under the tender mercies of the scheme. We told our countrymen it had its origin in oppression and cruelty—that if they listened to the wily promises of the agent of Jamaica planters, voulty hope the Irish immigrants will not follow so youtly hope the Irish immigrants will not follow so dreadful an example. I have neither time nor space for more. Should I resume my paper, a large share of the wrongs of the immigrants, and I shall enter more the wrongs of the immigrants, and I shall enter more

in detail, and in better order, into the merits of the general question. Pray excuse the slovenly and jumbled manner in which this is put together. I am, my dear friend, very sincerely yours,

A. L. PALMER.

SCOTLAND.

Richard Allen, Esq.

From the Glasgow Argus, May 24. Glasgow Emancipaation Society.

insert Dr. Palmer's second letter to the Secretary of the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society, which we entreat the attention of our readers.

Alas! how fully do those accounts prove that slavery long leaves a taint wherever it has existed—that the love of oppression clings closely to the hearts of slaveholders!

We observe, in our advertising columns, an autonomement of a pamphlet, containing the 'Resolutions of a public meeting of the members and friends of the Glasgow Emancipation Society—Correspondence of the secretaries and ministers of the said Society, since the arrival in Glasgow of Mr. John A. Collins.' &c. Regretting deeply, as we do, the re-RESPECTED FRIEND,—I have again to solicit thy kindness in giving publicity to the accompanying letter from Dr. Palmer, which I received yesterday. It needs but little comment from me—the facts in it are clear and conclusive. I trust the press throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, will copy it. It is evident, too, that this wicked emigration scheme going on vigorous and the properties of the properties of the most respected members. Collins, &c. Regretting deeply, as we do, the re-cent divisions that have taken place, both in Ameri-ca and in this country, among the friends of the an-George Thompson, the uncompromising and elo-quent advocate of emancipation throughout the out of the question; but we willingly give insertion out of the Jamaica papers which I have received are to the letter from Mr. Thompson, which is as fol-

For my own part, I cannot suffer any differences of opinion on other points, to sever me from those whose love for the anti-slavery cause I believe to be, at least, fully equal to my own. While I entertain my present conviction, that the American Anti-Slavery Socient conviction, that the American Anti-stave Society remains firm in its allegiance to the cause it has espoused, I shall feel it to be, as I have ever done, an honor to be regarded as one of its humble supporters, and to share any reproaches with which it may be assailed.

I am, my dear friend,
Yours very truly,

The foregoing brief but comprehensive and explicit letter shows that George Thompson has still a

Maryland Colonization Standing Boldly out. The leading colonization spirits of the State of Maryland, agreeably to a call, have just closed, in the city of Baltimore, a State Colonization Couven-tion, and which, for the stand they have taken, tion, and which, for the stand they have taken, should their proceedings be carried out, is to be of notorious, and of terrible memory.

The meeting convened in the Light street Methodist Episcopal Church, BISHOP WAUGH in the connection of the prayer, (yes, with

dist Episcopal Church, BISHOF WAUGH in the Chair, and was opened with prayer, (yes, with prayer.) The Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Presbyterian, and Congrega-tionalist, &c. religious bodies of the State, were reptionalist, &c. religious bedies of the State, were represented in that body by a leading minister from each, most of whom were of northern birth, and of northern education. They are now recreant sons. This was an extra movement on the part of the Colonizationists of that State. It was not the anniversary of their State Society, but a special Convention, called for a special purpose, and what that special purpose was, will be seen by some of their proceedings. African Colonization has always had in the sound proceedings. te something to the colored people, yea, to humanity, of terrible aspect. It has always received their broad seal of reprobation, as not of heavenly birth, and to be discovned of humanity, as it is yet to be found to have been of God. It has thrown around itself the charms of benevolence, and laid claim to the countenance of the good. It has cloaked up its real features under the term 'with their own consent.' But it has been left for the Baltimore Co vention, composed of the professed ministers and dis-ciples of the Prince of Peace, to cut loose its cloak strings, and let the mantle fall, and to unmask its features, and show its forefront of threatened war upon humanity, consequently upon God: as the resolution which follows, conclusively shows must be the result if carried out:

Resolved, That while it is most earnestly ho that the free colored people of Maryland may see that their best and most permanent interests will be con-sulted by their emigration from this State, and while this convention would deprecate any departure from thepringing which of the free colored people themselves, yet if regardless of what has been done in anticipation of such result, to provide them with an asylum, they continue to persist in remaining in Marylum, the hope of enjoying here an equality of social and political rights, they ought to be solemnly warned that, in the opinion of this convention, the day must arrive when circumstances that cannot then controlled and which are now matering, will deve them of the freedom of choice and leave the alternative but removal.

The sentiments and spirit of this resolution coming though they do, from ministers of the gospel, can but fall upon the 60,000 inoffensive free colored people of that degraded State, with fearful torebo-dings. The effect will be different upon different individuals. Some will doubtless cower under it in despair; others will have excited in their bosoms a golly indignation; and it must not be become a trange, if, in the bosom of many, the spirit of a de termined resolution will be set in motion. The mem-bers of that Convention must pause a moment, and check the spirit of their proceedings, as well for their own sake, as for the sake of the colored peo-

Our people in Maryland are now placed in a ponition of dread responsibility. We tremble in view of the issue they may make of this matter. Upon the course they shall take with respect to the opera-tion of this Convention, will depend almost the des-tinies of millions. Some, we fear, will be for flee-ing the land of their birth, to seek an asylum in other kingdoms. Such will be a step of fearful consequences. Themselves may find an asylum, but it will only be to place others in a gloomy sepulchre. We beg them to pause before they take that rash step. Soffer not, from this circumstance, either the Trinidad or Guiana monomania to resuscitate itself. Let the spirit of a Hancock, a Leonidas, and of a Toussaint L'Overture prevail; let a Spartan band be found, who will stick by the ship, even though the tug of war should come, and determine to die upon the soil. Let not a soul leave; stay by, and meet the hour like men, calmly, peaceably, firmly; it will work your own, and the salvation of millions. They will never attempt, only three to one, as they are, a removal by force; they cannot do it, and nobody will become accessory to so foul a deed, as to come in and give them aid. Besides, humanity and

God are against them.

We would say again to our brethren, could we reach them, stick to the ship, and die where you were born, rather than be driven from your country by the wicked spirit of Colonization. These men, ministers and bishops though they be, have got to brave the rolling surges of the human mind, and stand the robules of boundarity and of humanity's God. They will not be able to stand. will not be able to stand.

God are against them.

Mr. Adams.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE RICHMOND WHIG: TO THE EDITORS OF THE EICHMOND WHIG:
Gentlemen—I regretted to see in the Whig of
Friday morning, some condemnatory remarks of Mr.
A's course on the subject of the right of petition, as
involved in the 21st rule of the House. I do solemnby believe it a direct, a palpable violation of the planletter of the Constitution, and subversive of the dearest rights of the people. The question of Abolitionism has nothing to do with it; it is simply a question of the right of unrestricted petition, by the American people, on any subject which they (not a majority of American citizen, and a Southern man, I cannot con-American citizen, and a Southern man, I cannot con-demn Mr. Adams. The North will not submit to it— the South ought not, as the precedent might return the poisoned chalice to her lips. As a lover of the Constitution, she ought to scorn any temporary ad-vantage gained by it to her peculair institutions, obtained as it is by a violation of that sacred instrument. God knows, Messrs. Editors, that I am as much op posed to abolition as any man, and will go as far as any one to arrest its progress, constitutionally. It would have been dead, years ago, had not the unholy alliance of Northern and Southern Loco Focoism brought forth this scheme for the promotion of base

purposes. uld you have seen, as I have, how Loco Foco ism at the North chuckled at the success of these measures, and how adroitly they managed to make the South believe they were the exclusive guardians of their rights, you would delay no proper measures to put down that abhorrent coalition. Repeal that 21st article, wipe off that foul blot upon the page of constitutional legislation, and my life for it Abolitionism will be dead, DEAD, in less than six months. But if you wish eternal agitation and recrimination between our hitherto beloved and united country, let that gag remain as the bond of union between the 'dough-faces' of the North and the South.

I hope it will not be inferred by these remarks that I am pleased with Mr. Adams's course on all subjects. I am not. But so far as I believe him, or any other man, right. I will sustain him to be the subject of the s man, right, I will sustain him, let the consequences be what they may. Mr. Adams is opposed to the measures of the abolitionists—he has expressly so de-clared over and over again. He is ten times more sound on that subject than some we know of in our midst—and more to be depended upon. He will never approach you with 'Hail brother,' upon his lips, and at the same time give you your death-stab. He regards the rights of the people of the South, under the Constitution, as sacred as any man. He will 'indignated form, and the same time the transfer of the people of the south, under the Constitution, as sacred as any man. He will 'indignated form, description, as the same transfer of the same transfer. dignantly frown down every attempt to alienate one portion of this Union from the other.' AMERICUS.

Emancipation in the Prench West Indies.

Late news from France seems to indicate, that slavery in her colonies will soon be terminated, by special governmental authority. Letter writers in Paris give strong assurance that a bill will be brought in for the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, sometime during the present session, sup-ported by all the power of the French ministry. The successful workings of British emancipation has opened the eyes of the French to their own in-terests. They are fast becoming convinced that the entire system of slavery is a loss and no profit— that free labor will accomplish more than forced la-bor. It would also seem, that some of the French Journals are almost enthusiastic on the subject. They speak out and call slavery a crime, and all that kind of thing. In relation to the United States, one of the Journals in Paris uses the following hightoned language: - France certainly will not slow to abolish slavery in her colonies. A come sion is charged with this question. Why should not the European powers take up the cause of humani-ty, and place the culpable ones without the pale of nations? When the rights of humanity are so manifestly, and so flagrantly violated, does not our simple character as man, entitle us to interpose on behalf of the oppressed? I think it does. I should like then, that by persuasion, if possible, or if ne-cesary, by suspended relations, Europe should conduct the entire continent of America to the abolition of slavery. It might not require more than the privation of one of our products to constrain her to it.'

It is it not all the representation of one of our products to constrain her to it.'

It is it not all the natural consequence of your electing its possession sufficient evidence against the American sufficient evi

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. WASHINGTON, Monday, June 14th.

the States, he first considered; and then viewed it in relation to the States as connected with the federal government, which relation was created by the House be adopted, without exception; that the Com-Constitution. This, of course, led him to examine the Georgia and Maine and Virginia and New-

York controversies.

In the course of his remarks, he alluded to the In the course of his remarks, ne alloded to the construction of the Committees of the House, by Mr. Mr. Morgan, of N. Y. rose not to discuss the subspeaker White, and made it appear that he had given, in the organization of these Committees, a prepouderating influence to the Eastern Section of the Union, and to that quarter from which abolition what purpose? To consider abolition? No. To

scind this rule, and, at the same time, support such a rule as was agreed to on Saturday, and which efstopped all the business of the session. I was unwilling to stop it, God knows, I would have spared myself, and saved my health from this task of speaking, which I have gone through with in great bouily pain, but I felt myself compelled to resist this attack

o agitate this question, or to make any movement of view was good. The House had previous question ostility to the Union, in case this rule be resoinded, ed itself into a state of disorganization, and he trusthostility to the Union, in case this rule be rescinded, it does not imply to me. I never belonged to the nullification party, either of South Carolina or of Massachusetts. I occupy middle ground between the two extremes, and there I mean to stand forever, a Union man—battling for the Constitution—for the compact that was made between our fathers. I do invoke the aid of gentlemen from every quartar of the Union in the preservation of this compact. I do not say that, if you infringe upon it in this vital the Union in the preservation of this compact. I do not say that, if you infringe upon it in this vital point, we will dissolve the Union,—I hold out no wished to offer himself. Mr. Cushing also offered

gled to get the floor. Mr. Raynor contended for it, but assured the House he did not intend to discuss the question. The House was in a moment thrown into confusion. Mr. Raynor begged the gentleman from Virginia to suffer him to

the vote be reconsidered —anc it was decided in the affirmative, yeas, 106, nays 104. The House hers on this floor. I simply rise, said Mr. C. to say the affirmative, yeas, 106, nays 104. The House hers on this floor. I simply rise, said Mr. C. to say that I do not agree with my colleague; and that, awaited the result with intense anxiety. The annunciation produced a deep sensation. Every one started up, anxious to know what was to be done next. Mr. Botts asked the Chair, if the Committees which had been paraqueed could now he recognite. which had been announced could now be re-organ-The Speaker would not decide the questi

Mr. Adams remarked that the House was now without rules. The rules adopted on Saturday, he said, fell to the ground. The Speaker will probably decide to the contrary.

was announced, and moved a resolution, or a substi-tute for that which had been re-considered—and he aid he would address the House on it to-morro use then adjourned.

Mr. Raynor's proposition is—that the rules of the All. Raynor's proposition is—that the rules of the last House be adopted for this, during the 27th Congress, (including, of course, the 21st rule) that the House confine itself, at the present session, to the confusion ensued. Mr. Raynor offered another proposition, to the effect that the rules and orders of the last L'orse be adopted for the present;

rules adopted by so large a majority on Friday, whereby abolition petitions may be presented, but the question of their reception is laid on the table. It will also prevent the House from acting on the Bankrupt law at this session.

Mr. Raynor will probably speak all day to-mor-

row, and then various propositions in reference to the rules will be brought forward and debated. It may take another week yet to put the Honse in a mames. Condition to do any business. They are in a bad position, and in the worst possible temper, just now. It will be contended by Mr. Wise and many others, that the vote of reconsideration necessarily annuls not only the rules heretofore adopted, but all the Committees appointed under, and all the acts done Committees appointed under, and all Committees appointed under, and all the acts done in pursuance of them. Whether this construction will be maintained or not, is doubtful. If so, the House must begin de noro, in the work of organization.

Washington, Tuesday, June 15th, 1841.

Bullow Makington, Publicars

Religion Publicars

Washington, Tuesday, June 15th, 1841.

Rules vs. Abolition Petitions.

As soon as the Journal of the House was read this morning, Mr. Raynor, of N. C., attempted to speak on the subject of the resolution adopting the Rules, which was yesterday reconsidered. But the Rules, which was yesterday reconsidered. But the Speaker decided that the subject was not debateable, inasmuch as the previous question, which was ordered on the adoption of the Rules, still applied after the reconsideration. Mr. Wise appealed from this decision, on the ground that the previous question was exhausted. The House reversed the decision of the Chair, and Mr. Raynor then spoke about three hours on the general subject of the necessity of Rules for excluding abolition petitions. He denied the right of petition, in the sease in which it is claimed, and pointed out its mischievous effects.

He went history of the 21st Rule, and paid were to consult fell into insignificance in comparithat in case of a servile war, the northern people would make a treaty with the slaves, granting them universal emancipation. But the gentleman in his of the subject, and was willing to postpone the setoniversal emancipation. But the gentleman in its of the subject, and was writing to postpone the serlement of the question till the next session.

Mr. Pickens opposed the adoption of any rules.

Mr. Pickens opposed the believed it would afford more security law, and he believed it would afford more security to the minority, and better promote the interests of the country, than any system of rules. For the last four years, the proceedings were the memorials of 70 years, and whose character stood so high in the country, exerting his best of the House had been marked with confusion, violence; for the destruction of a portion of the Union.

standard, and calls upon the slaves to follow it. He does this in effect. He indeed says to the slaves, we cannot now assist you; but, if you will assert your own freedom, then we will take your part, and, by aid of the treaty-making power, give you emancipation. My God, exclaimed Mr. Raynor, is such anomage to be tolerated—is it to pass by as the The House of Representatives was engaged, exclusively, to-day, with the abolition topic.

The motion to re-consider the vote adopting the rules and orders, with the exception of the 21st rule, was taken up, and Mr. Wise resumed his speech in was taken up, and Mr. Wise resumed his speech in support of the motion.

Mr. Wise, though in feeble health, spoke precisely six hours,—i. e. from 12 to 6 o'clock—without failing or faltering, or a moment's relief. He went over the whole ground of abolition, from the origin of the question, viewing it in all its different espects,—as regards federal relations.

Slavery, as it respects the domestic institutions of the States, he first considered; and then viewed it for the one which had been reconsidered.

mittees appointed under the late resolution be confirmed; and that the select Committee on rules be authorized to propose further modifications of the

consider grave and weighty matters in relation to He avowed his determination to oppose every petition which should be presented—to make a stand against the reception of each one. The reception of the petitions would not prevent, but increase agitation on the part of his inclination and reply to the remarks which had him to be a standard or the remarks which had him to be a standard or the remarks which had him to be a standard or the remarks which had him to be a standard or the remarks which had him to be a standard or the standard or t the Southern men.

He was opposed to rescinding the 21st rule, betleman from Va. the other day. He took exception cause the reception of abolition petitions would imply the assertion of a power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; because it would continue the abolition excitement here, and prevent any legistrict of Columbia; because it would continue the abolition excitement here, and prevent any legistrict of Columbia; because it would continue the abolition excitement here, and prevent any legistrict of Columbia; because it would continue the abolition excitement here, and prevent any legistrict of Columbia; because it would continue the abolition excitement here, and prevent any legistrict of Columbia; because it would continue the abolition excitement here, and prevent any legistrict of Columbia; because it would continue the abolition excitement here, and prevent any legistrict of Columbia; because it would continue the abolition excitement here, and prevent any legistrict of Columbia; because it would continue the abolition excitement here, and prevent any legistrict of Columbia; because it would continue the abolition excitement here, and prevent any legistrict of Columbia; because it would continue the abolition excitement here, and prevent any legistrict of Columbia; because it would continue the abolition excitement here, and prevent any legistrict of Columbia; because it would continue the abolition excitement here, and prevent any legistrict of the abolition excitement here, and prevent any legistrict of the abolition excitement here. ams.) He did not believe that one of his constituents would concur with that gentleman in claiming the right to take part against the South in case of a service month of the properties. They did not hold that such a condition of things would justify interference, nor would they choose as a fit occasion to interfere, a service war—when the hands of the other properties. servile war—when the hands of the slaves were reeking with their master's blood. But, at the same time, his constituents were in favor of an unrestrictfects a similar object. You have, said Mr. Wise, ed right of petition. He moved the previous ques

Mr. Fillmore hoped that the House would vote on every amendment that might be proposed, and cut off nothing by the previous question.

make gone through with in great boothy pain, but I felt myself compelled to resist this attack on the rights of the South.

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) predicts the dissolution of the Union, if you do readopt the 21st rule. That gentleman, who was always among the first to denounce Southern mullification, now menaces us with a new Northern mullification, now menaces us with a new Northern multification. If there is any wish on the part of the South If there is any wish on the part of the South sion and against coercion, even when the object is tate this question, or to make any movement of view was good. The House had previous question say that if you break the constitutional compact between the South and the North, the blood that will follow will be on your heads.

When M. Wie fisiched means continuous attraction. When M. Wie fisiched means continuous attraction. follow will be on your heads.

When Mr. Wise finished, many gentlemen strugdo one good act, or participate in one good measure. begged the gentleman from Virginia to such speak.

Mr. Botts said he was not insensible to the claims of courtesy, but his regard for the interests of his constituents and for the welfare of his country would not suffer him to yield. He had risen to demand the previous question.

After some that the previous question.

After some that the previous question is a moved. After some that the previous question is a moved in the previous question. ern people, and as the sentiment of northern mem-bers on this floor. I simply rise, said Mr. C. to say out upon him by the gentleman from Virginia, and by his friend from N. C. to pass by, as mere wind, going into one car and out at the other. But the time would come when he would undertake a full reply to all their charges, &c. Mr. A. went on to tid, fell to the ground. The Speaker will probably speak in a very bitter and excited strain against Mr. Wise; feeling much aggrieved, apparently, at the representations made by Mr. Wise of his course on abolition. Mr. Adams was repeatedly called to order in the course of his remarks, and was restricted by the Speaker to the question.

Mr. Wise rejoined, and disclaimed any hostile

feeling towards Mr. Adams. The question being taken e question being taken on the proposition

in the President's message; and all petitions, mebe laid on the table, without reference or any action thereon.

This proposition, if adopted, will supersede the would report such a rule as to abolition petitions as would report such a rule as to abolition petitions as would be acceptable, but the House rejected it.

ings at one time, Mr. Proffit stated to the House that four or five Southern members who pretended to take a deep interest in this question, had shunned the vote—refusing to answer to their names. He would take the liberty, he said, to publish their

course no business can be done in this state of things; a compromise will, it is hoped, be effected

WASHINGT ON, June 16.

He went into the history of the 21st Rule, and paid were to consult fell into insignificance in compari a high compliment to the twenty-one northern de-moeratic members by whose aid it was passed. On this subject, he said, the House knew no party dif-ference. Any party that made war on her institu-tions, she held as enemies, and with any party that upheld her rights, she would unite with as friends. the tendered the sincere thanks of his constituents the South now to meet this question, and to settle it to those northern gentlemen, who, at the risk of at once and forever. What was the proposition of their own popularity at home, had gone with the South on this subject, and he was sorry to say that, with a solitary exception, they were politically his opponents. We of the South, said Mr. R. have ta-if you will join us, and work pretty well in the large exception of the south, said Mr. R. have ta-if you will join us, and work pretty well in the opponents. We of the south, said Mr. R. nave talken our positions, and gentlemen are mistaken, if traces, we will let you off for the present session, they suppose they can crush us by the mere power You shall be respited for a few weeks, till we have of numbers. It is not because we doubt our capacity for defending our institutions that we oppose these attacks upon us, but because we do not choose will give you a 'ittle indulgence, provided you will to be exposed to their taunts and insults. The gen- aid us with your services. At the next regular ses tleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) he said, had insulted the South, by the repeated declaration ment is to cease, and that the constitutional rights

from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Brown,) because it was slaveholders and their abettors to the highest offices

to the organization or the House; and when he spoke of the whig party, he recognized, he said, but one party—the administration party—the John Tyler administration party. He adjured this party, if they would shun disgrace and defeat, to put an end to American legislators cling to this enormous evil, without the slave trade remain not only unmitigated, but continue to extend; and that while there is an onward movement in favor of its extinction, not only in England and France, but even in Cuba and Brazil, Marrican legislators cling to this enormous evil, without the slave trade remain not only unmitigated, but continue to extend; and that while there is an onward movement in favor of its extinction, not only in Marrican legislators cling to this enormous evil, when the slave trade remain not only unmitigated, but continue to extend; and that while there is an onward movement in favor of its extinction, not only in the slave trade remain not only unmitigated, but continue to extend; and that while there is an onward movement in favor of its extinction, not only in the slave trade remain not only unmitigated, but continue to extend; and that while there is an onward movement in favor of its extinction, not only in the slave trade remain not only unmitigated, but continue to extend; and that while there is an onward movement in favor of its extinction, and the slave trade remain not only unmitigated, but continue to extend; and that while there is an onward movement in favor of its extinction, and the slave trade remain not only unmitigated, but continue to extend; and that while there is an onward movement in favor of its extinction, and the slave trade remain not only unmitigated, but the slave trade remain not only unmitiga

House, the main question was taken on the above proposition of Mr. Stuart, and it was adopted—yeas 119, nays 103. Mr. Stanley remarked that as it was customary to

move a reconsideration of every thing, he would forestall the motion by offering it himself, and the previous question thereon was immediately demand-So the debate cannot be renewed. . So the debate cannot be renewed.

The House then adjourned, and will meet toprove duly organized, and ready to proceed to
siness. Petitions will be called for, and, doubtless, Mr. Adams will offer the contents of his aboli-tion drawer. We shall then see what Mr. Wise will

To the Abolitionists of the United States

do, in execution of his menace to resist their

I was commissioned by the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, to present a memorial from them to your President, and pro-ceeded to Washington a few days ago, accomparied by John G. Whittier, of Massachusetts, and a friend on the State of Delaware.

It was my first visit to the seat of legislation

of your great republic. On our arrival, we went to the House of Representatives, then in session. A member from Maryland was speaking on our entrance, who was the author of a resolution which had been carried in a former Congress,) ex-cluding nearly three millions of your countrymen, on whom every species of wrong and outrage i mmitted with impunity, from all right of petition ther by themselves or their friends. He was a vocating the re-enactment of this very resolution for the present Congress, and stated that he had a letter from your President approving the measure. Although I believe I do not speak too strongly when I say an attempt to enforce such a resolution by any crowned head in the civilized world would be inevitably followed by a revolution, yet it seemed evident that no small portion of your present members were in favor of it. It was with no ordinary emotion that Leave the prescribes to President Advances tion that I saw the venerable ex-President Adams at his post, nobly contending against this violation of the rights of his countrymen, and I could not but regret that, with one or two exceptions, he appeared to find little support from his younger colleagues of

The same day we visited one of the well-known slave trading establishments at Alexandria. On passing to it we were shown the costly mansion of large property acquired by the sale of native born Americans. In an open enclosure, with high walls Americans. In an open enclosure, with high walls which it is impossible to scale, with a strong iron-barred duor, and in which we were told that there were sometimes from three to four hundred persons crowded, we saw about fifty slaves. Amongst the number thus incarcerated was a woman with nine children, who had been cruelly separated from their husband and father, and would probably be shortly even by the jailor himself. He had been seized and Glasgow Cor reimburse these fees.

The next morning I was desirous of handing to

[The memorial here referred to was published in

received, nor was there an allusion made to it by the President at a subsequent introduction which we had to him. It may be proper to state in this connexion, that memorials of a similar character, bearing upon the slave trade and slavery, signed by the venerable Clarkson, have been presented to different heads of governments, in other parts of the world, and have been uniformly received with respect.

spect.

Previous to our departure, we visited a private slave trading establishment in the city, and looked in upon a group of human beings herded together like cattle for market, within an enclosure of high entertain the idea, for a moment, that a man, because he is a clergyman, is, there wire, placed to the cause he is a clergyman is, there wire, placed to the cause he is a clergyman is, there wire, placed to the cause he is a clergyman is, there wire, placed to the cause he is a clergyman is, there wire, placed to the cause he is a clergyman is, there wire, placed to the cause he is a clergyman is a time with respect to hard language used in calling these great save trading even in the case he is a clergyman is a time with respect to hard language used in calling these great save trading even in the city, and looked in the case now under review in upon a group of human beings herded together is analogous to this. I am not one of those who can be in the city and looked in the case now under review in upon a group of human beings herded together is analogous to this. like cattle for market, within an enclosure of high ehrick walls surrounding the jail. The young man is a clergyman, is, jure divino, placed in attendance informed us that there were five or six other regular slave-dealers in the city, who, that is a clergyman, is, jure divino, placed above the most severe and critical observation of having no jails of their own, either placed their slaves in this establishment, or in the public city to watch and to expose the movements of a minisslaves in this establishment, or in the public city Paison. The former was generally preferred, on account of its superior accommodations in respect rejoice to have his deeds brought to light; and, if to food and lodging. On my making some remarks not, then the more strictly his public conduct is exto the young man on the nature of his occupation, he significantly, and, as I think, very justly replied, the great influence he acquires, by virtue of his ofthat he knew of no reason for condemning slave tice, renders him doubly dangerous to society. traders, which did not equally apply to slaveholders. You will bear in mind that this was said within view of the Ct pitol, where slaveholders control your national legislation, and within a few minutes walk of that mansion where a slaveholder sits in the President Research of the carry on its constitute and an analysis of the carry on its constitute and an analysis of the carry on its constitute and the carry of the carry on its constitute and the carry of the carry on its constitute and the carry of the carry on its constitute and the carry of the carry on its constitute and the carry of the carry of the carry on its constitute and the carry of the carry on its constitute and the carry of the carry that manison where a slaveholder sits in the Presi-dential chair, placed there by your votes; and it is

No sooner had I arrived upon your shores, than suscertainly no marvel, that, with such high examples in his favor, the humble slave dealer of the District the Society I represented. I had either to plead should feel himself in honorable company, and regard his occupation as one of respectability a defence. The American divisions preceded me

old and loathsome building, where we examined labored reply could not meet them. There is but two ranges of small stone cells in which were a large number of colored prisoners. We noticed five or six in a single cell, barely large enough for a thing is wrong, and that is, to prove that all the sussolitary tenant, under a heat as intense as that of the tropics. The keeper stated that in rainy seasons the prison was uncomfortably wet. The place had for time to investigate, have been the most unwillto us a painful interest from the fact that here Dr. Crandall, a citizen of the free States, was confined un-til his health was completely broken down, and was finally released only to find a grave, for the crime point in dispute to something foreign, certainly bears of having circulated a pamphlet on emancipation, written by one of the friends who accompanied me. On inquiry of the keeper, he informed us that slaves through a loop-hole of his own making. Let the were admitted into his cells, and kept for their own-subject now be cleared of the extraneous questions, fers of them from one master to another sometimes took place during their confinement—thus corroborating the testimony of the keeper of the private jail ating the testimony of the keeper of the private jail before mentioned, that this city prison, the property of the people of the United States, and for the building of which a large sum of your money has been appropriated, is made use of by the dealers in human beings as a place of deposit and market; and thus you, in common with your fellow-citizens, are the greater part of these Louid have sub-

As one who has devoted much of his numble labors to the cause you wish to promote, i perhaps ball be excused for thus stating these facts to you, as they all passed before my personal observation, in the course of a few hours. I shall deem it right to publish them in Europe, where I am about short. ly to return. Recollect, they all occurred and exist society, with which it has been connected for the within the District of Columbia, and that those who elect the legislators who uphold the slave system are one anti-slavery body would exercise towards an

sleveholders and their abettors to the nignest omces of your State and nation? Some of your most inThe debate raged on till it took in a wider scope of remark, though the Speaker endeavored to restrict it. Finally, it was openly charged against to the hands of the locos, and preventing the organization of the House. Mr. Wise took up this occusation, and retorted it. by charging a coalition the tell states are in favor of the abolition of slavery; and my own observation, since I landed on these shores, not only confirms this opinion, but has convinced me that there are in a their abettors to their nation? Some of your most intelligent citizens have given it as their opinion that telligent citizens have given it as their opinion of slavery; and my own observation, since I landed on these shores, not only confirms this opinion, but has convinced me that there are in favor of the abolition of slavery; and my own observation, since I landed on these shores, not only confirms this opinion, but has convinced me that there are in favor of the abolition of slavery; and my own observation, since I landed on these shores, not only confirms this opinion, but has convinced me that their abettors to the increase of the abolition of slavery; and my own observation, since I landed on these shores, not only confirms this opinion, but has convinced me that their abettors to the increase of the abolition of slavery; and my own observation, since I landed on these
them the increase of the increa ganization of the House. Mr. Wise took up this accusation, and retorted it, by charging a coalition between Kentucky and Massachusetts—between the West and the East—against the South. Mr. Wise gave notice that, if the resolution of Mr. Stuart prevailed, he would not concur in it, but would still, on constitutional ground, oppose the reception of every abolition petition.

Mr. Davis, of N. Y. spoke of the league formed between the West and the East for the control of this great republic, who permit themselves to be involved in the common disgrace of presenting a spectacle of national inconsistency alto-Mr. Davis, of N. Y. spoke of the league formed between the West and the East for the control of the House; and he called upon the republican whigh members to come out from that corrupt and tyrannical coalition, and rescue the country from the ruin with which it is threatened.

Mr. Cushing made an animated and eloquent and the composed to any extension of the religion of the solitical rights of the country to the country to the composed to any extension of the religion. with which it is threatened.

Mr. Cushing made an animated and eloquent appeal to the House to adjust this dispute, and proceed to the House to adjust this dispute, and proceed to the despatch of business. He called upon the whig party to settle their differences, and proceed but those who are guilty of a dark skin, slavery and the district of the color of the political rights of Englishmen, when they point to America, and say, that where all have a control over the legislation but those who are guilty of a dark skin, slavery and the color of the political rights of the color of the political rights of the despatch of business. He called upon the whigh party to settle their differences, and proceed to any extension of the political rights o ould shun disgrace and defeat, to put an end to see discussions.

After much further debate, and a call of the Allow me, therefore, to appeal to you by every mothose duties for which every member of a repu government is so deeply responsible; and may I not express the hope that, on all future occasions, you take care to promote the election of none a your representatives, who will not practically act upon the principle that in every clime, and of every color, 'ALL MEN ARE EQUAL.'

Your sincere friend, JOSEPH STURGE. Philadelphia, 6th mo. 7th, 1841.

SCOTLAND.

Mr. Collins and the Committee of the Glasgow Emancipation Society.

To the Editor of the Glasgow Argus :

SIR.—The following extracts are from the speech of the Rev. Dr. King, delivered in the Rev. Mr. Nisbet's church, on Friday evening, the 16th inst., in answer to some allusions I had occasion to make in answer to some ariusions I had occasion to make to the ungenerous course pursued by the majority of the Glasgow Emancipation Committee, in my attempt to prove that the American Anti-Slavery Society was unchanged in its Constitution, &c:—

'The Committee had been charged with very ter The Committee had been charged with very terrible crimes—with all that was foul, all that would
fix a brand upon their brows, that never, during the
whole course of their lives, could be erased—with
conduct, which, if it could only be examined into,
would discover the darkest possible residuum—
and he knew not what appalling language had been
accumulated upon these proceedings '&c. "

Now the contract Dec Wyddlaward Howel

accumulated upon these proceedings' &c. "Now, these,' referring to Drs. Wardlaw and Heugh, Mr. Kettle, and many more, 'were the midway abolitionists. These were the men on whose brow the brand of pro-slavery had been fixed. Who is this that comes from America to tell us of the character of our fellow-townsmen? When did Dr. Wardlaw, when did Dr. Heugh, when did Mr. Anderson of John street, when did Mr. Harvey become midway abolitionists? ' &c. From these quotations, as well as from some re

marks which appeared under the editoria! head of the Argus of the 18th inst., it would appear that my observations at the meeting were nothing more a tirade of abuse against the gentlemen allulate proprietor, who has recently retired on a in the extracts from Dr. King's speech. This is an age property acquired by the sale of native born antiquated but disingenuous method of arguing a mericans. In an open enclosure, with high walls bad case. These appeals to local feelings—this attempt to draw the attention from the main ques tion to a personal attack upon individuals, who de servedly stand high in the estimation of your citi

zens, makes a false issue.

I deny, most unequivocally, having made use of harsh language towards any gentleman of the majority. I called no one of them 'pro-slavery,'—I sent to New-Orleans, where they would never be likely to see him again, and where the mother may be forever severed from every one of her children, and each of them sold to a separate master. From thence we went to the Alexandria city jail, where we saw a young man who was admitted to be free resolutions? I said shat, were the conduct of the even by the jailor himself. He had been specified and Glasgow Committee meeting had been a packed one. Will Dr. King deny that he used his influence to get members to attend the meeting to vote for his even by the jailor himself. He had been selected and Glasgow Committee and Solve the selected had been plotting; that he had been plotting; that he selected had been plotting; that he was a selected had been plotting; that he was the selected had been plotting; the selected had been plotting; that he was the selected had been plotting; the was the selected had been plotting; the selected had been plotting; the selected had been plotting that he was the selected had been plotting; the selected had been plotting the selected Glasgow Committee analysed, the residuum would be as black as that of the London Committee. committed in the hope that he might prove a slave, and that the party detaining him would receive a reward. He had been kept there nearly twelve months because he could not pay the jail fees, and, instead of obtaining any redress for false imprison-most ware about the sale of the land of the land of the London Committee. I alid down certain great principles upon which the anti-slavery cause was based, and declared that a violation of these principles would be practically instead of obtaining any redress for false imprisonment, was about to be sold into slavery for a term, to them, was aware of it or not. Dr. King, it appears not only appropriated them to himself, but also sad-dled them upon Drs. Heugh and Wardlaw, and all the President the memorial, of which the following of his brethren in the majority. Now, I am not to is a copy: [The memorial nere received to the last number of the Liberator.]

I thought it most candid to address a letter to the sue. They both exist independent of me. The objection reminds me of some of our staunchest properties, and the course memorial rather than take advantage of a slavery advocates in America. Abolitionists some-formula memorial rather than take advantage of a slavery advocates in America. foregoing memorial, rather than take advantage of a slavery advocates in America. Abolitionists some-merely formal introduction to present it without such an explanation. To this letter no reply was the principle, that the man who converts another

From thence we proceeded to the city prison, an picions, entertained by them, are well founded.
Thus, the question of division has been forced upon
me. Those who have been the loudest in their calls

> the appearance of disingenuousness. I shall not allow the Rev. Doctor, however, thus to creep subject now be cleared of the extraneous que which, in consequence of the Doctor's re-have apparently become incorporated with it.

The question, then, at this time, is not whether man beings as a place of deposit and market; and thus you, in common with your fellow-citizens, are made indirect participators in a traffic equal in arrocity to that foreign trade, the suppression of which, to use the words of your President in his late message, 'is required by the public honor and the promptings of humanity,'

It is not whether Messrs. Tappan, Birney, Stanton, and other American gentlemen, are honorable men, or whether the majority of this Committee are med shellitingists. It is not whether the American gentlemen are honorable men, or whether the majority of this Committee As one who has devoted much of his humble la- are good abolitionists. It is not whether the Amer

ican Society to justify the course pursued

This is the question. Had Dr. King spetthis point the other evening, he would not have

elled out of his record.

To arrive at an intelligent decision ter, it becomes necessary for me to give brief review of the proceedings of the Com It should be distinctly kept in mind that ney and Stanton visited Glasgow in 10. In the Argus of Oct. 224, I find resses from these gentlemen, who were the Secretaries of the American as 'the Secretaries Anti-Slavery Society.' The Committee, not a with this exhibition of their courtesy, got them a public breakfast, &c.

The next meeting of the Co vened on the evening of February 11th, to says the convening circular, J. A. Collins, tative of the American Anti-Slavery Socthis meeting Dr. King presided, from the of which I have been allowed the followed the follower. On the invitation of Dr. King, (the

Mr. Collins went into a detail of the prese prospects of the American abolitionists-sacrifices, persecutions, pecuniary diffi-particularly those of the original America very Society-at the same time giving of their successful struggle against the sl and showing the state of public feeling no pared with the commencement of the ab terprise, of an exceedingly gratifying desc

In reply to questions by the chairman pri Mr. Collins went at some length into the di between the abolitionists of the United Stat he had a pamphlet on the whole subject als to press, the meeting deemed it desirable that be brought out forthwith, and distributed to mittee before another meeting was held, sion come to respecting holding a public decide upon the claims of the American very Society to their sympathy and support. At this meeting there appeared to be but

ing on the subject, and that was—that the (tee should immediately examine the merits question. The Rev. Dr. King appeared exc ly anxious that evening that a public meeting be held, at which the general merits of the cause should be brought before the publ this time, a most defamatory printed hich may be found at page 70 of Rig Wrong, from Captain Charles Stuart, was n by Dr. Wardlaw, and passed then into the Drs. Heugh and King; from that time forwa tain members of the Committee began to en tile feelings towards the American So ness towards its representative. It will be perceive from the minutes of the first meeting I had with Committee, that I was compelled to enter into the visions by interrogations of Dr. King—that I we encouraged, and by the leading members of Committee, was very strongly pressed to remain March 3d .- A proposition was made to

Captain Stuart to visit Glasgow to dof presence the charges made against the American A. S. Society. Ag Dr. King stoutly protested. 'It would,' he ed, 'bring disgrace upon the anti-slavery have two abolitionists apparently conten mastery'—' was not a proper subject to before the people—they could not decide merits.' These were the Doctor's argum a word was said about examining the que enabled to come to a desision with resp Society. Another member of the Co. voted against inviting Captain St receiving the invitation, refused to comply. mation was sought from the London Commi-none could be obtained. Passing by the of March 10, on the 16th of March, Dr. Her mitted a motion to condemn the annu-which had been printed some four or five previous, but a substitute for this was procarried by a majority, declaring, that the G Emancipation Society had, as yet, made no de tion of its views on this or other questions vide American abolitionists: but that it was Anti-Slavery Society—and that as an anti-slav body only.' The Rev. Dr. Heugh, Rev. Mr. Anti-Slavery body only.' The Rev. Dr. Heugh, Rev. Mson, Rev. Mr. Brash, and other gentlem against the amendment. Dr. Heugh's m only 4 out of 19 votes, whereupon the Doctor signed his connection with the Committee and Soc ty. Dr. Wardlaw had resigned soon after my am March 25.—The following resolution, after mu

on, was adopted, 16 to 4:-

'That the Committee of the Glasgow Emancipation's Society cordially welcome Mr. Collins, represents tive of the American Auti-Slavery Society, among

At this meeting, another letter was voted to sent to the London Committee for information, by no answer has, as yet, been received. It was then voted, 9 to 2, that a committee prepare

a letter for J. A. Collins, addressed to the abolit of Great Britain, and to be presented to the next meeting for adoption. March 29th. A sub-committee reported the let-

ter addressed to the abolitionists of Great Britain, which was adopted by a vote of 10 to 5; after

which, Dr. King and Mr. D. Anderson, if not ot ndered their resignation, on the ground Committee was hasty in its decision; and cored merely because they could not have more to examine the question—the Committee have tained me only for seven weeks. The ma for the purpose of preventing division among friends of the negro in Glasgow, and with a view obtaining all necessary information on questions great importance, agreed to detain me only and er fortnight, whereupon the gentlemen recall their resignations. The whole business was laid up on the table till the next meeting, which was at journed to April 13th. Did these individuals, who was a contract to the contr ought for delay, seek for any farther information No. Did they urgo upon the Secretaries to gall er all the information they possibly could, and he it before the Committee? No: but, on the they opposed a fair and full examination of tion. Instead of searching for information drew up the resolutions which were published Argus of the 15th curt, which appear ausible, and, under certain circumstances, have been perfectly consistent; and with these lutions, did not the Dr. visit certain members of Committee, and, with all the eloquence he was ter of, urge them to attend the meeting and vote for them? Dr. Wardlaw would unite with the Comittee again, provided they were passed. Defleugh was willing to run the risk by again cases ing the Committee to aid in getting them through The number of auxiliaries Dr. King had in the field to aid him in packing the meeting, is not exactly known. It is, however, an indisputable fact, that the minority had suddenly increased from 5 to 14th Among them was Dr. Heugh, who had previously resigned, Rev. Messrs. Eadie, Harvie and Finlay, R. Kettle, G. C. Dick and D. M'Intyre, Esqrs. 50 one of whom had, previous to this, been enough terested in the question to attend one out of seven meetings, since my arrival in this city.
Stuart was also among the majority, who had attended the first meeting. So urgent and so in portant was the business of that evening, that members of the majority, I understand, did actually properly in the state of the majority of th cure substitutes to preach for them, that they mig attend it. Now that Dr. King was in the majori he had no scruples, it appears, from his resolution attend It. Now that Dr. King was in the resolutions of informing the public that there was a division among the abolitionists in the United States—that there were 'two Societies in America.' In answer to the 4d to my nine weeks detention—in answer to the cal of 58 members and friends of the Eunacipation So-ciety, why the American representative had been detained for six weeks, without being allowed a pub-lic bearing. lic hearing—in answer to a resolution passed at a numerously attended meeting of the ladies, and between 300 and 400 members and friends of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, requesting the Committee to invite George Thompson to attend a public meeting, to enlighten them on the question the American divisions—in answer to all these, tentionally, obviously, undeniably to throw sos cion upon the American Society-the Committee throws back in our face a declaration that it de-clines giving any decision on the 'Woman's Rights question;' and that there 'are two Anti-Slavery

question; and that there are two Anti-Slavely Societies in America; and, therefore, it can have nothing to do with either, until the difference can be fully investigated. Thus holding out the idea that I had made application to the Committee to decide upon the merits of the woman question, or this the American Anti-Slavery Society was so involved with that question that they could not have any thing to do with its agent, without, at the same time, pronouncing a decision upon this question.

Had Dr. King mustered his fo.ces immediately on my arrival in this city, to have given the question

WHOLE NUMBER, bye, as he did after I reeks, I should have reeks, Had I pocketed committee ajority of the Committed it might have been to literatured at a public litionists of this city mittee, to call in que their conduct, an at lyes, under cover of My language is, and

h. King declared 'that I declared 'that I declared of Glasgow, and ing me.' Then, why direction with Dr. Hough, it be distinctly understoo hearing, not only with mes, but actually in hings that the abolitic

at what are the objection ght against the America Not a single object such conduct towards a citizens of Glasgow, the ations, I will leave the enlightened reader.

pril 24, 1841.

Right of Pe the General Assembly of

Steel, according to pre Ir. Steel, according to pri following protest, to the Dr. Neill's resolution. Ve, the undersigned, men pectfully enter our protes General Assembly in pos-pution offered by Dr. Ne etition by our Presbyteric irst, no opportunity was press his views on the ; thus the Assembly was ortunity to consi by thus virtually den

and, because the spirit ent is thus violated, in ment is thus violated, in lower judicatories the rig al and religious subjec ir views in a regular and Samel Steel, David D. Dow James F. Muri

he protest having been of e entered on the minu-ter and Halliday were a he following reply is a r

mittee forthwith th was adopted and reco he protest imputes to thi th it never adopted, nan

th it never adopted, nar that of petition. The true re-gonement of Dr. Neill's doubted the right of peti-anof the subject would co-ate and legislation. The ment as a sufficient ans is proper to say, that wh conted there were four addituen the explanation given imacdiately withdrawn, the they had entirely misapprehe the honse, which if they had r have united in the pro h is also necessary to star previously given, (but not re the committee of Bills and C report the two or three mendarry, as was done by the year, had no intention of exciton the Assembly, but me then under the sanction of the could not exclude them as member of the Assembly

ember of the Assembly an income of the Assembly on his own responsibility, when the committee of Over or it. This committee the the rights of the inferior nembers of the Assen merely to say what busines ent to be brought before the

The New-England A. S Conven in the Chardon-street Chap with the usual amount of disc. The members were a es-spent nearly a d obtains affirming the Ame

on the affirming the Ame

on the brotherhood of thieve
the ussions, new developem
that with Mr. Garrison and
coming to be openly, what i

lly, a war on the chu , rather than a war on s ed but little attention a The power of the part we York Evangelist. [From the Exeter C meetings were not so ccasions, nor could we ony and love which p ew-England Anti-Slav The glory, we fear of The glory, we fear of d We are sorry to s s of anarchy and strife on than in any other h we had any knowled

this past have been leach organizations and the apposed they finally was a young cagainst Rome, so the to vengeance against the Mass Anti-Slavery So and devoutly pray the begiven to this dege ected for what it has do it first love; and instant old organization and the street of the stre at old organization, and at old organization, and and ministers, etc. it makes are gone by, to abolition about the peaceful terms. R. Russell. Yeas an On the Repeal of the

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the mays from New-Electron ac, and the New-Hamps the South, Botts and S and Underwood, of Ky 112

cturing in Itlinois a dead last week, havin He was no doubt m

Seabury S. Tompkis from the Providence Jo to on Tuesday afternoo to from a wagon, his h ge was 52. He has le

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previously and Finlay; c, Esqrs. not

enough in-out of the city. Mr. o had only

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that mem-ctually pro-they might ie majority, resolutions, a division states—that In answer

In answer to the call ipation So-e had been bassed at a les, and be-nds of the

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Dr.

she did after ! had been detained for ald have had no occasion for this I pocketed this act of injustice of Committee, and silently left the have been all very well. But beat a public meeting to appeal to of this city as to the conduct of estion their course, an to call in question their course, and under cover of the cry of hard lanlanguage is, and shall be, as severe as

of Glasgow, and that they did right in of Glasgow, and that they did right in Then, why did Dr. King refuse, in with Dr. Heugh, Wardlaw, and others, the ladies' meeting in the Trades' Hall? however, that I did without the assistance of e. Dr. King, and many of his reverend at actually in spite of them. I say that the abolitionists of this country eves and behold the real facts of the but are the objections which have been

the American Society by the Comowards a stranger is approved of of Glasgow, then I have greatly mis-Scottish character. With the above

s. I will leave the subject in the hands

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Right of Petition. ral Assembly of the Presbyterian Church

ing protest, to the indefinite postponement ersigned, members of the Assembly. ater our protest against the action nbly in postponing indefinitely the by Dr. Neill in favor of the right our Presbyteries and Synods, because,

opportunity was offered to any member is views on the subject previous to the e Assembly was hurried into a decision, portunity to consider the great injuries cause the spirit of our free form of gov thus violated, inasmuch as it refused to adicatories the right of being heard on all ects, when they present d constitutional manner. a regular and constitution

John Bart, David D. Dowd. David D. Dowd, E. W. Thayer, James F. Murray, David Lewis. wing been examined, was ordered red on the minutes; and Messrs. Win Halliday were appointed a committee to

owing reply is a rare specimen of cool ef-

ince forthwith presented the following. donted and recorded: nutes to this Assembly a principle ever adopted, namely: the denial of the

The true reason of the indefinite of Dr. Neill's paper was, that as no he right of petition, a further considerwould consume time by useless ation. The committee regard this

r to say, that when the protest was pre were four additional names to it, which planation given by the Assembly, were withdrawn, the individuals stating that ely misapprehended the intentions of ich if they had understood they should

united in the protest.
necessary to state here an explanation ren, but not reported at the time,) that of Bills and Overtures, in refusing to intention of excluding those memorials Assembly, but merely to refuse to report the sanction of their authority. And not exclude them, as it is the privilege of has of the inferior judicatories, or even of ers of the Assembly, but are appointed say what business they consider brought before the Assembly.

New-England A. S. (Old Organization)

al amount of dissension and denanciay, what it has been for some time the churches and the ministry as than a war on slavery. The meeting at-title attention among the citizens gener-nwer of the party is manifestly broken (!)

From the Exeter Christian Herald.]

logs were not so well attended as on for-is, nor could we discover that delightful have which pervaded the meetings of Espland Anti-Slavery Conventions in 1835is flay, we fear of this organization, has dewe are sorry to say that more of the eletamely and strife were found in this Conlian in any other meeting in the city, of
that any knowledge. Some who for some
still have been learned to declaim against
gunzations and the ministry, came out, as
self they finally would, against anti-slavery
to any and as young Hannibal swore ventimes Rome, so these 'Come-outers,' have
game against their anti-slavery mother—
Anti-Slavery Society. We do carnestly
devonly pray that a spirit of repentance
for what it has done, and that it may return
of reciand instead of angry contention
of reciand and the tit may return
of reciand and the tit may return
of reciand and that it may return
of reciand and that it may return
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Allied and the waters towards the few fire the waters towards the few fire waters h-Slavery Conventions in 1835its, etc. it may go to work as in days by to abolittonize public sentiment and peacoful termination of slavery.—Phi-

Ye	as and	Nays	
Un the Repeal	of the Tu	centy-First	Rule.
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Massichuseus,	7	1	0
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	2	0	0
Connecticut,	6	0	0
New Lorn,	35	5	6
New Jersey,	6	0	0
Pransylvania,	1	6	3
Delaware, Maryland,	0	1	0
Virginia,	1	7	0
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bury S. Tompkins, of Pawtucket, as wa

he Providence Journal, was killed at Providence Journal, was killed at Providence Journal, in consequence of being an awagen, his horse having taken fright. We are the last left a wife and nine child-

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1841.

Mr. Collins. Contrary to his expectations, our active coadjutor, J A. Collins, was not able to return in the Columbia, in consequence of the position of the anti-slavery ques tion on the other side of the Atlantic; but he is now probably on his way home, as a letter from Dublin of the 2d inst. informs us he purposed to leave in the Liverpool steamer of the 15th for Boston. At the time he wrote, expressing the behef that he should leave on the 4th instant, he had not visited any part of Ireland, nor could be foresee what might transpire to prolong his mission abroad-a mission that has required all the energy and activity he could exert, and to the right performance of which he has devoted himself with the most praiseworthy assiduity. We knew too well the quality of British abolitionism, in the mass, to suppose that, as the representative of the radical abolitionism of the United States, he would obtain much pecuniary aid, or find many warm supporters. He has succeeded quite as well as we anticnot to be demanded of the present, but of the future

the early and the latter rain.'
Mr. Collins had visited Dublin, and met with such a reception from the small but large-hearted band of abolitionists in that city as none but Irishmen can in Congress, and the new administration has imitated give We can never think of the kindness, the moral worth, the virtuous intrepedity of Richard Allen, discussion in the House of Representatives, (almost Richard D. Webb, James Haughton, and their goed wholly conducted by southern slave-masters,) in reand gallant associates, without having our eyes suffused with tears of gratitude, and the strongest feelings of admiration excited in our bosom. They are ject, the following rule, as reported by the Commitong those, ' of whom the world is not worthy 'the benefactors of mankind. None love Ireland bet- small majority: ter than they, but none can love the whole world more. To them, in truth, the human race constitute more. To them, in truth, the human race constitute but one brotherhood—one family. They trample under foot all selfish national rivalries; their humanity is not bounded by geographical lines; their christian—to the reception shall be considered as made, and the is not bounded by geographical lines; their christian-

freshed by their presence. The Dublin papers give an account of a public al Exchange, in behalf of the mission of Mr. Collins— James Haughton in the chair. Soon after his arrival, however, Mr. Collins was unexpectedly called to return to Glasgow, to take part in the discussion which interfered with his previous arrangements. In a long other subjects, (excepting a national bankrupt law,) as a sufficient answer to the protest in and interesting epistle from Richard D. Webb, dated 30th of 5th mo. 1841, the writer says-

J. A. Collins left us two days since, on his re turn to Glasgow, after spending about a week here, very much to our satisfaction, though not to any great pecuniary profit. He is gone to Glasgow again, in order to take some further part in the 'battle royal,' which his presence has called forth in the midst of Glasgow anti-slavery. Rogers's estimate of British abolition, in the mass, is the right one; and, there- Mr. Stuart, of Virginia,-Ayes 119, Noes 103. two or three memorials on the subject of ore, none need wonder that it cannot withstand the was done by the same committee last power of the clergy, or burst through the trammels fore, none need wonder that it cannot withstand the power of the clergy, or burst through the trammels of sect. I heard rumors of Collins being rash and intemperate, before I saw him. Since I have conversed with him, he appears to me to be honest and straight-forward. His mode of procedure may not straight-forward. His mode of procedure may not leave to report at all times. not exclude them, as it is the privilege to of the Assembly to present any subject, a responsibility, directly to the House, symmittee of Overtures have refused to for the lightening of purses; but is it not better for the lightening of purses; but is it not better for the eventual success of your cause, and the progress of truth, that the true principles of liberty and moral independence should be accepted by a few who are willing to receive them, than that you should receiv temporary assistance from rich m:n, who would reject you with scorn and hatred, if they were conscious of the soul-exalting tendency of your largehearted philanthropy?' [Most certainly it is.]

Mr. Collins returned to Dublin on the 2d instant. He had suffered from a short but severe attack of illby the termination of the present month; for, useful the course of the made, showing as he has been in England, and desirable as it is that pression can be made upon the public mind. We obviously as he has been in England, and desirable as it is that pression can be made upon the public mind. We obviously as he has been in England, and desirable as it is that pression can be made upon the public mind. We obviously as he has been in England, and desirable as it is that pression can be made upon the public mind. We obviously as he has been in England, and desirable as it is that all the professed abolitionists of the 'mother country should be fully enlightened as to the merits of the division in the anti-slavery ranks in this country, his presence is much needed at home; and in the present exigencies of our cause, there is not time for us to do entirely by plunder, and whose hatred of free labor is much abroad. America needs first to be converted, proverbial. He goes with the south, and, of course, and England will then, peradventure, walk in the against the north. No man can be an accessary to light of ber example.

Friends' Society. One of our esteemed correspondents, a member of that Society, in a letter received

the Columbia, says—
We are beginning to be looked on as no better than we should be -as people who go out of their sphere, who waste their sympathies on extraneous obplaying with the fire! We have as abundant, as insaical spirit here, as you have there. So, if a fellow-ship in difficulty be any comfort to thee, as it is to

marks-

followers of George Fox, the testimony bearer against ers, or abetting those who are fastening chains upon war, and in favor of male and female being all one in the limbs of labor, or winking at the conduct of those Christ, being so completely befooled by the clergy, as who transform the human laborers of the soil into Friends, both here and with you, have been in this four-footed beasts and implements of husbandry, matter. This could not be, if the tenure of their professed principles had any foundation in common sense and hearty conviction, instead of mere parrot the part of the moral and religious portion of the com learning and traditional assent. The fact is, we are munity, to rescue the anniversary of our national in a thoroughly priest-ridden people:—our subjection dependence from the dissipation and immorality differs only in degree from the domination of popery; which have too generally descerated it. The foolish and I hardly see how a man can adhere to any sect, and dangerous custom of firing salutes would be without the surrender of his right of private judgment much 'more honored in the breach than in the oband moral independence. 'The body' is only another name for 'the pope '-and, whatever the professed difference may be, there is no attempt to disguise year, moreover, it is attended with disastrous conse the fact in practice. Convictions of this sort have quences to the limbs and lives of multitudes. Let been thickening upon me, and upon others of thy friends here, since the London Convention, where we are exulting in the spirit of freemen, let us not forthe spirit of dictation and bigotry was strong enough get to sympathize with the millions who are held in open many eyes as well as ours -helped as we have been by such able exponents of the true principles of liberty as thyself and Rogers-men who don't look at the truth through other people's spectacles."

Corrupt and priest-ridden as are the various sects Lovejoy. in this country, there cannot be a doubt that religious matters are in a much worse condition in England; such that religious heat New-Hampshite delegation; the years and, therefore, they who shall venture to follow truth and abide by principle there, must expect to pass through an ordeal more trying than any we have been called to encounter. May they be strengthened from on high, and enabled to overcome that fear of man which bringeth a snare, and in the end destruction.

Stare secreted on board the schooner Marmoin.—
Capt. Smith of the schooner Marmoin, which left this port yesterday for Baltimore, when he got near the Balize, found a slave belonging to Mr. G. W. Pritch-ard, secreted on board his vessel; and on investigation, on high, and enabled to overcome that fear of man which bringeth a snare, and in the end destruction.
Our friend adds—

It is secreted on board the schooner Marmoin.—
Capt. Smith of the schooner Marmoin.—
Capt. Smith of the schooner Marmoin, which left this port yesterday for Baltimore, when he got near the Balize, found a slave belonging to Mr. G. W. Pritch-ard, secreted on board the schooner Marmoin.—
Capt. Smith of the schooner Marmoin.—
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Capt. Smith of the schooner Marmoin, which left this port yesterday for Baltimore, when he got near the Balize, found a slave belonging to Mr. G. W. Pritch-ard, secreted on board the schooner Marmoin, which left this port yesterday for Baltimore, when he got near the Balize, found a slave belonging to Mr. G. W. Pritch-ard, secreted on board that religious.

independence. There is little, indeed, of the spirit of money came in the possession of the neof George Fox amongst his followers now survivingOh that we may be able to hope on, hope ever!

Sth inst. Oh that we may be able to hope on, hope ever!

To show how coming events are casting their shadows before,' and that spiritual despotism is begin-ning to work, in view of the fidelity of those who will not bow down the knee to the Baal of Sect, the wri-

'I was called on lately, and with - was lectured by a 'public friend' on account of the danger we incurred by being connected in the auti-slavery cause with Elizabeth Pease, (!!) non-resistants, and people who advocate women's rights (!) Thou wast consequences from meddling with such matters. This was all communicated in a spirit and tone of great kindness; but I am not aware that it produced any impression upon any of the audience. R. D. W. M.

The disownment of William Bassett is certainly an awful warning,' not to those who are determined to be the Lord's freemen, (for to them it is a matter of rejoicing,) but to the body which can commit so unrighteous an act. The character of William Bassett is above reproach; and in his walk and conversation he exhibits the power and the beauty of Christianity His principles are based upon the glorious gospel o the blessed God,' and it is his delight to carry out in practice what he holds in theory. He has been dealt ipated-indeed, better. The fruits of his labors are with most unjustly by the Society with which he was onnected; and disowned, as a matter of fact, not for having departed one hair's breadth from primitive --nnd a future not very remote. He has been busy in sowing the good seed of principle; and though Quakersm, but for faithfully living up to it, and for some of it has fallen by the way-side, and some of it on stony-places, and some of it among thorns, yet a portion has fallen into good ground that will yield revere the memories of Fox, Penn and Barclay,—as thirty, sixty, and even a hundred fold. Behold, the the crucifiers of Jesus did the memories of the prohusbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive who are animated by the spirit of those glorious re-

Another Gag Law!

The right of petition has been again cloven down lation to anti-slavery petitions, and after the presenttee on Saturday, 12th ultimo, was adopted, by

'Upon the presentation of petitions and other pa is not bounded by geographical lines; their christian-ity breathes peace on earth, and good will to man.

These have given to Mr. Collins the right hand of fellowship; and it is worth a trip across the Atlantic, against a bankrupt law to be excepted from the op-

even in mid winter, to enjoy their society and be reeshed by their presence.

The Dublin papers give an account of a public the message of the President shall be suspended during which had been held in that city at the Royteeting which had b

By this rule, it will be seen, not only are anti-slahad grown out of his visit to that city. This had very petitions denied a hearing, but petitions on all to which no reference happens to be found in the President's Message, are also placed under the same despotic ban. This is a longer stride of the slaveholding power than has yet been witnessed in relation to this matter; and how the people will submit to it remains to be seen. The act is as unconstitutional as in the sequel it will be impotent.

> On Wednesday of last week, the House was organized by the adoption of the following proposition o

Resolved, That all the rules and orders of the las leave to report at all times.

Address delivered before the American Institute, in New-York, April 14, 1841, by Henry Colman, Comissioner for the Agricultural Survey of Mussachusetts. It has been published by request of the Institute, and will serve to aid that most important branch of national industry, the Agriculture of the United States. It contains many good suggestions and valuable facts, expressed in an elegant yet familiar style Mr. Colman writes as if his heart were in his work, and exhibits that sincere and chastened enthusiasm in serve that this Address is inscribed to Danjel Webster, as 'a firm friend of national industry.' This ence of slavery in our land, without being, instead of As we expected, the spirit of sectarian persecution, 'a firmer friend,' the worst enemy 'of national inalias new-organization, begins to be manifested across dustry. Daniel Webster has betrayed the interests the waters towards the few faithful abolitionists in the ture which smites the most fertile soil with barrenness, and entails misery and ruin upon the people by whom it is upheld. We marvel, therefore, that he should be complimented by Mr. Colman as one havects—as meddlers with edged tools—as children ing a deep sense of the importance of the agricultural interest, and of an improved agriculture.' If Daniel colerant materials for new organization and its phari ests of man,)-if he loved his country or his race-if Alluding to the success of new organization among he did not regard the paltry gratification of his own English Quaker anti-slavery, the writer justly re- selfish ambition to the sacrifice of all moral principle and benevolent action-he would not be found stri 'It is beyond measure ridiculous to think of the king hands with thieves, or consenting with adulter

> FOURTH OF JULY. Every effort should be made, o nothing' but a childish love of excitement. Every the day be observed in a rational manner; and whilst slavery on our soil.

IRISH SYMPATHY. We acknowledge, with much pleasure, the receipt of £1 from James Haughton, of Dublin, in aid of the suffering widow of the lamented

having been shot through the ubt murdered.

Our friend adds—

'It is enough to make one's heart sick to think of the abject, priest-ridden state of mind, that makes nee Journal, was killed at Proversion, in consequence of being like large of the state of the specific properties. The same of secreting the state of th

Letter from James C. Jackson.

PETERBORO', June 15th, 1841.

The chivalrous Mr. Davis, of Georgia, has fou he was invited to preach last Sabbath in the Chapel of the institution, and that last evening he held forth upon the sublime merits of slavery, and how dearly beloved of the Almighty, the 'domestic institution had been in all ages. Had I been well, I should have attended his lectures, to hear his defence and justification of a system which outrages all man's instincts, and fills his soul with horror as he thinks of the pos sibility of tasting its fruits in his own person. It is no matter of wonder to me that a man of talent and large gathering-and as the report they gave of your shrewdness should make a triumphant justification for the slaveholder to a northern audience, especially to one composed of the members and residents of a theological Seminary. What else has an audience of northern sectarian professors of religion to do, but to strange to me, and that is, that you should be allowed believe Mr. Davis, or be condemned for their indiffernce and coldness to their crushed brother in bonds They must side with the slave or his tyrant. They know this: they choose the latter, because on his side there is power. O! what else should they do to be popular, and in good repute, but to laugh at the sufferings of abused humanity! How fallen are we might we have stood at sixty years of age, had we alnocracy! The world's history might have been searched in vain for so splendid an example of the right and the true.' With right principles before us, other. such as Athens and Rome knew not, we exceed them both in the brutal treatment we show to our fellow-creatures. Looked upon in the light of our admitted principles, it would seem (as you lately said) that the christian man-stealer or his avowed apologist. The heart of the American people is rotten to the very core, and every day's developement convinces me nought.

It certainly betokens no great advance in a thodefence (drawn from the Bible) of southern slavery. Much of our opposition to slavery has nothing to do abolitionists:-now zealous and effective, bearing adjustment of our difficulties. down gallantly against slavery and all her allies-and anon, apathetic, or fainting by the way.

I am glad for two reasons that Mr. Davis has ven tured among us.

1st. It will turn the attention of all of us to the RE-LIGIOUS BEARINGS of the question. Mr. D. plants his arguments upon the bible. To the bible must abolitionists resort to meet him; and when you draw arguments from the bible for or against any cause, you lay aside appeals to the passions and interests of men DOLLARS AND CENTS drop into the shade, and the great principles of eternal truth come into action, to bear down before them all that is an abomination or maketh a lie. Conscience rouses herself in such struggle, and while you batter down the outside of the castle, she does her duty faithfully within. When the victory is gained, it is gained forever: the surrendry is without conditions- Rescue, or no rescue. Now, this Georgian goes to God for his arguments and as God is true he fails-for God is not and never was upon the side of the tyrant, the barterer in the blood of his own brethren. The comparative importance of the two influences in use among aboliionists is finely developed by this man's visit. How plainly he exhibits the fact, that slavery's strong hold is in the heart of the slaveholder, and that he looks upon its politico-economical bearings as altogether secondary in their character. He does not deign to show that slavery is politically beneficial. His object is to demonstrate that it is MORALLY RIGHT. Sat isfy a northern audience of this fact, and you never move them to political action, except from the basest of motives-the prospe :t of office; and such action is worthless, because ins scure. If you meet such a man, you must go to somebody beside Adam Smith or Say. Arguments drawn from the social compact, the necessities and wants of men, the law of selfpreservation, &c. all fail to overthrow him. He has laid his foundation elsewhere; he makes his drafts

duces proof that slavery is the 'summum bonum' to southern society. 2d. I am glad, because Mr. D. is a friend of the Col onization Society, as I am informed; and every thing that shows the sympathy that there has always been between this Society and slavery is beneficial. Colonization still remains the bitter foe of the colored of anti-slavery exertions, which, under God, have man, and is by no means inactive or powerless. I been the moving cause of this glorious result. confess I was glad when I saw the movement in Boston, because I have always been very desirous that such men as Leonard Woods & Co. should define them to get an education, or furnish the means of their position. You will find Colonization rampant conveying them safely to their homes. in Massachusetts, in a year.

me, and many others, to have heard him reply to the fic in slaves and souls of men. Georgian; but he was unable to go from home, having a very severe affection of the lungs-probably the most severe he has ever had; and so the Georgian

various other considerations, with which they have bound themselves, and constituted a body-guard similar to an Egyptian mummy with his thousand and one The chivalrous Mr. Davis, of Georgia, mas toward his way from Boston, the city of the Pilgrims, to Hamilton village in this (Madison) County, the seat of inclined to think your darts sometimes touch them under the fifth rib. I hope you will continue to fire the part of your darts sometimes touch them. bandages. They now think themselves impregnable low, for I find a great disposition on the part of your enemies to dodge-or, as a member of the New-Hampshire Legislature expressed it, ' Squat a little.' This practice is so common among them, that one discharge will do good execution.

I saw a burlesque account of the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in the N. Y. Herald; and as that paper represented it as a meagre affair, I at once concluded that it must have been a speech was anything but favorable, I at once conclu ded that it must have been one of your happiest ef-

There is one thing which has always oppeared to advocate the cause of human rights! And it i amazing hard that those opposed cannot help themselves. I suppose they have come to the conclusion

that what cannot be cured, must be endured. In this city, I find there is one copy of the Liberator taken, (by a colored man of course.) He inform me that himself, father, mother, and four brothers and as republicans and christians! Upon what a height sisters, were originally slaves. Two of them gave leg-bail for security, and the other five were purways been true to the teachings of Christianity and chased by Gen. Harrison, and immediately received their freedom. This colored man says he has taken your paper many years, and holds it dearer than any

About a hundred U. S. soldiers have a rendezvou near our boarding-place, and it is really amusing to see one of their number armed cap a-pie, marching in front of the door from morning till night. I told hi English language contains no words but what are the other day, that I thought it must be, that those tame, when used to express the conduct of a professed within were great cowards, if it required a guard to keep them from running away.

I never pretended to be much of a non-resistant but, I must confess, I could not be very much tickled that we must deal with the heart, or we do work for with a feather, or charmed with the sight of blood and carnage. I think, since people have had time to take the sober second thought, there is not quite so rough embracement of our principles, that, in the tenth year of our agitation, Madison County can furnish audiences who will listen with great eclat to a sibility thrown on the British Government. The doctrine of the age seems to be, that peace principles do not apply to individuals, but nations; and if we with hatred of slavery; and thus we see such con- can get McLeod released, and thus throw off indistant and frequent changes in the conduct of professed vidual responsibility, we may hope for an amicable

Q. IN A CORNER

- ABINGTON, June 19, 1841.

FRIEND GARRISON :

At a recent meeting of the Abington Anti-Slavery Society, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted : Whereas, many of the professed friends of the

slave, in this vicinity, the past year, have been instrumental in promoting to the chief magistracy of these United States, one who gives practical evidence that he neither fears God nor regards the rights of man; therefore,

Resolved, That we can place but little confidence in their professions, until they show their willingness to sacrifice party politics and self-interest, to haster the deliverance of the slave. Resolved, That every true-hearted abolitionist will

carry out the principles of anti-slavery, although they have to forsake their party politics and sectaria views-yen, father or mother, brother or sister, houses or lands-and count their own lives but dross, for the purpose of moving on in one unbroken phalanx for one common object. Resolved, That the great body of the professed

church and ministry of the northern States, by their open hostility to, or silence upon, anti-slavery, prove themselves to be lovers of popular applause, more than lovers of humanity-of self, more than of God

Resolved, That we believe the late attempts of those clergymen, who have been instrumental in re establishing the Colonization Society, is to perpetuate the system of slavery, and silence anti-slavery efforts

Voted, That the above preamble and resolutions b forwarded to the Liberator for publication.

SAMUEL DYER, Sec'ry.

WEST WESTHAM June 10th 1841

A quarterly meeting of the West Wrentham Anti-Slavery Society was holden June 7th, when the folupon higher authority, he goes to that law to which all other laws must be in conformity, or they are lowing resolutions, after being fully discussed, were Resolved, that slaveholding includes man-stealing,

and is as much worse than horse-stealing, as a man's soul and body are of more consequence than a horse. Resolved, That, as abolitionists, we rejoice in the acquittal of the Africans taken in the Amistad; which furnishes another evidence of the good effects Resolved, That it now becomes abolitionists

contribute for those African sufferers, either to assist

Resolved, That it is not our duty to aid and assis Gerrit Smith has been quite sick for some ten days. those professedly pious and benevolent societies His health is quite feeble. Had be been well, and which receive into their treasuries the price of blood, able to have spoken, it would have been pleasant to and elect as officers, slaveholders and those who traf-

ELIZA C. WARE, Sec'y.

Murder and Piracy.

Georgian; but he was unable to go from home, having a very severe affection of the lungs—probably the most severe he has ever had; and so the Georgian goes unanswered.

I perceive by the last Friend of Man, that he proposes to speak in Utica, and challenges discussion If 80, I trust he will meet with Beriah Green. I think he would find an opponent such as Rodeiral countries of the control of the same justice that he did the agent of the Colonization Society—Mr. Denforth—some seven years ago, I would be satisfied. Such a perfect rout you never saw. Danfarth has never passed this way since. He dishike Green worse than he does the 'niggers.' So you had a good Convention at Boston. I was pleased with your account of it. C. C. Burleigh did you good service: he is capable of it. Old Essex's meets soon. I shall be with her in spirit. Notle men and women: I Truth has sified the chaff out. May she keep on sifting, till she leaves none among to who can compromise with slavery for gifts from a corrupt priesthood or depraved politicians.

Ever and faithfully yours, Ever and faithfully yours, Ever and faithfully yours, the content of the con

ican, or naturalized citizen; Robert Vesseron, from Paris; Madame widow Petit, and two young ladies, her daughters; P. Guinberteau, a Frenchman, stock-maker; St. Hibery, a Frenchman; Madame Coville, dressmaker, with her two young children, girls, and Meric, her brother, a sail-maker.

Eight Days Later from Europe. The steamer Columbia, Capt. Judkins, arrived as Boston about 9 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in the unprecedentedly short passage of twelve days and five hours from Liverpool. She brings papers from that city to the 4th inst., and London to the evening of the 3rd. The most important news by this arrival, is the capture of the Bogue Forts and the city of Canton by the British forces. The cause of the re-commencement of hostilities has been the Emperor's refusal to ratify the treaty entered intobetween Capt. Eliot and the Chinese Commissioner, Keshan. The Capliot and the Chinese Commissioner, Keshan. The Can ton Press says, that 'everything weass the appearance of a protracted war.'

This news from Canton advanced teas 2da3d per

The general appearance of the crops in Europe in-dicated favorable harvests.

The cotton market at Liverpool remained in a very dull state.

One of the Engineers of the Acadia Drouned—On Sunday evening, coroner Shute was called over to East Boston to hold an inquest on the body of Robert Simpson, one of the engineers of the Acadia. On Saturday night, about half-past twelve, he left the Maverick House alone, to go down to the steamer; but as he did not go on board, and was not seen during Sunday, it was supposed that he had come over to this city. On Sunday evening, however, a cap was seen in the dock, and then, for the first time, it was feared that Simpson had fallen overboard. The grappling hooks were then dragged round the dock, and the body of Simpson was brought up by a single finger. From the state of his dress, he had probably stepped on the edge of the wharf for a purpose of nastepped on the edge of the wharf for a purpose of na-ture. Verdict—accidentally drowned. He was quite a young man, and much respected by his companions. He was buried yesterday afternoon.—Boston Post.

By the census of 1810, ascertained at the Department of State, the number of insane and idiotic reported in the United States, is 18,181; the population is 17,013,379, which gives one insane person to 990

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AND FAIR.

The Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Quarterly Meeting at Millbury on Monday, the 5th of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.M. The friends of immediate cman-

cipation in all parts of the county and elsewhere, are invited to attend this meeting.

The Millbury Female Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles of various kinds on the same day, the proceeds of which will be given to the Massachusetts and American Anti-Slavery Society.

ti-Slavery Societies.

Per order of the Society,

MARGARETTA L. KELLEY, Rec. Sec.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Plymouth Co Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Plymouth, on Wednesday, July 14th, 1841, in the — meeting-house. Rev. Mr Parkman, of Dover, N. H. will deliver the annual address. The meeting of the Society will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the Executive Committee are requested to meet one hour previous at the same place. The interests of the cause now more than at any former period, demand that there should be a full delegation from every town in the county, of faithful abolitionists. be a full design.
faithful abolitionists.

WM. T. BRIGGS, Secretary.

BOSTON VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Communications for the Secretary may be left at 25 Cornhill, or 32 Washington-Street.

Donations received by the Treasurer, J. Southwick, 14 Blackstone-Street, or the Secretary, Chestnut-Street, near Braman's Buths.

nut-Street, near Br CHARLES T. TORREY, Sec'ry. June 18.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on the 16th inst. by Rev. G. H. Black, Mr. Adrastus L. Pewsey to Miss Henrietta Pattrice. 17th inst. by Rev. J. C. Beman, Mr. Simpson H. Lewis to Miss Susan M. Jackson.

DIED-In Lynn, May 17th, Ruth Ann Estes, aged

As a bird to its sheltering nest,
When storms on the hills are abroad,
So her spirit has flown from this world of unrest,
To repose in the bosom of God;
Where the sorrows of earth never more

May fling o'er its brightness a stain; Where, in rapture and love, it shall over adore, With a gladness unmingled with pain; And its thirst shall be slaked by the waters which

spring, Like a river of light, from the throne of the King.' In the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, the affectionate daughter, the kind sister, the friend of the bondmen, has passed the dark portals of the tomb. Hers were earth's radiant hopes—earth's golden ties were hers. One little moon—lo! all broken, blighted, sear. 'Dust unto dust, the spirit unto God that gave it.'

So late we waited for thy To clasp thy healthful hand;

That even now upon our ear, Seemeth to come thy call,

And with a strange expectan Thy footsteps seem to fall But, O! we trust in Christ's great name, Thou art amid the throng, Where angels and archangels chant The sweet seraphic song: How long, O Lord, holy and true,

Shall sighs rise to thy throne? How long, O Thou, Ancient of Days, Shall earth's poor captives moan?

MARTHA. In this city, on the 4th inst. of consumption, Mrs. Rhoda Aikins, of Newburyport, Mass.; aged 65.

NOTICE!

A YOUNG man who has 'bid adieu' to that land south of Mason and Dixon's line, is in immediate want of a situation. Is qualified as a coachusan, but would be willing to engage in any other useful employment. Any one desirous of securing his services, and aiding the unfortunate, will please address WM. C. NELL, 25 Cornhill.

June 25.

Two Volumes now published—Price only \$2 per Volume.

TWO HUNDRED PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE, AND VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND, together with many of the remarkable objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments; representing Sacred Historical events, copied from celebrated pictures, principally by the old masters. The Landscape Scenes made from original sketches taken on the spot, with interesting letter-press descriptions, chiefly explanatory of the engravings, and of numerous postages connected with the History, Geography, Natural History, and Antiquities of the Sacred Scriptures; compiled principally from the notes of the Losdon Pictorial Bibles. Second series. This day published by SAXTON & PEIRCE, 133 1-2 Washington-street.

From the Boston Recorder, of June 11. Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and Views in the Holy Land. Second series.

the Holy Land. Second series.

When the first series of these 'illustrations' appeared, we felt constrained, from a cursory glance at them, to recommend them to attention. Nor are we yet convinced that the recommendation was premature. Some of our brother editors have spoken of them disparagingly, and not without reason. But with equal justice might we speak lightly of every volume ever prepared by human skill. No work of man is perfect. So far as we know, there is no evidence of ill design in the compiler of these illustrations—nor has he dealt unfairly with other authors, or with his purchasers or readers. And if he has been less judicious in his selection of subjects and pictures than he might have been, in the opinion of his critics, yet he stands in no very singular predicament. Who is he that never fails in judgment? Our opinion of the utility of this mode of diffusing knowledge of the Bible is unchanged. A multitude of readers will be attracted by the 'pictorial illustrations' to volumes that contain a vast amount of bibical information, hitherto accessible only to a very limited class in the community; and they will gain much knowledge of scripture that had otherwise been hidden from them forever. We have looked over this' second series' with great interest, and a strong conviction that it will contribute materially to the increase of scriptural knowledge, to the edification of believers, and the confusion of infidels. We could wish that the 'second series' at least, were placed in every family library of the land.

June 25.

FREE STATES.

POETRY

From the New-York American. HUE AND CRY AFTER A LOST DAMSEL. HALLOO! a lovely truant maid is missing from her

home: We watch for her from day to day, and yet she will not come. 'Tis fit we should, through all the earth, our grieve

lose proclaim, And publish to remotest lands, the trunt damsel'

name. HALLOO! we must describe the garb in which she

was arrayed; When last she bless'd our longing eyes, that young and blooming maid,

Her robe was of the radiant bow to which the cloud give birth, When gentle showers have fertilized the freshly ver

dant earth-The sun-beams wreathed around her brow a diader

so bright, That Nature were a dewy veil to spare the gazer's

sight. Where'er she passed, beneath her feet a thousa

flowers sprang, And at her voice, responsively, the birds their matins sang-

The wond-dove cooed her plaintive note, the white pering waters played,

The balmy air breathed cheerily-the winter winds were stayed.

HALLOO! for Nature's favor'd child, how will she bear the shock !

The missing of this lovely maid-the youngest of the flock ! The mutter's smiles are quenched in tears-all pal

and when she grieves, No teeming blossoms deck her brow, half hid in sheltering leaves-

Her beauteous hands no boons dispense of perfun breathing flowers-

A pallid snow-drop, here and there, in zickly beauty cowers. HALLOO! the maid, perchance, has slept-she canno

leave our land-We pine without the blessed gifts she scatters from he

hand. No promised plenty clothes the earth-the husband man complains-

His scattering seeds are blasted by the chilled dew

Where'er we cast our anxious eyes, the earth is brow and bare : Nor have we felt, through tedious weeks, the balmy,

HALLOO !- yet stay, we shall not miss that truant

maiden long-Bright Summer comes to fill her place-she come

with mirth and song; Yet never can our hearts consent-Oh! no, we can

not bring Our constant hearts to yield for aye that blessed creature, Spring.

From an English Paper. THE PRESIDENT.

BY THE AUTHOR OF ' ECCLESIA. Speak! for thou hast a voice, perpetual Sea! Lift up thy surges with some signal word, Show where the pilgrims of the waters be,

For whom a nation's thrilling heart is stirred. Down to thy waves they went in joyous pride. They trod with steadfast feet thy billowy way; The eyes of wondering men beheld them glide

Swift in the arrowy distance-where are they? Didst thou arise upon that mighty frame, Mad that the strength of man with thee should strive

And proud thy rival element to tame, Didst swallow them in conscious depths alive

Or, shorn and powerless, hast thou hade them lie Their stately ship, a carcass of the foam? Where still they watch the ocean and the sky, And fondly dream that they have yet a home

Doth hope still soothe their souls, or gladness thrill Is peace amid the wanderers of the foam? Say, is the old affection yearning still With all the blessed memories of home?

Or is it over? Life, and breath, and thought, The living feature and the breathing form : Is the strong man become a thing of nought. And the rich blood of rank no longer warm?

There is no sound in earth, or wave, or air. Roll on, ye tears! Ob, what can comfort be To hearts that pant for hope, but breathe despair

Nay, mourner, there is sunlight on the deep, A gentle rainbow on the darkling cloud; A voice, more mighty than the floods, will sweep The shore of tempests when the storm is loud!

What, the' they woke the whirlwinds of the West, Or roused the tempest from his Eastern lair, Or clave the cloud with thunder in its breast,-

Lord of the awful waters, thou wert there! All-merciful! the fate-the day-were thine ; Thou didst receive them from the seething sea;

Thy love too deep, Thy mercy too divine, To quench them in an hour unworthy Thee. If storms were mighty, Thou wert in the gale

If their feet failed them, in Thy paths they trod; Man cannot urge the bark, or guide the sail, Or force the quivering helm, away from God !

REFORMED DRUNKARD'S HYMN.

Oft our steps have been astray, Reeling on the drunkard's way, Spreading round us woe and death, Muttering curses with each breath, Robbing wives of daily bread, Making children hate and dread.

Wives no more shall spend the night Weeping, trembling till the light, Starving children vainly plead Never more for bread they need, Ne'er again shall tempting wine Rob of Reason's light divine.

By the truth that shines around, By the chains that each have bound, By the wine-cup's maddening flow, Hy the wails of heart-wrung woe, PLEDGE we here as sober men, Nezer will we drink again.

God of mercy ! Be thou near, While these vows are spoken here; Shield the victor! guard and guide, Where the lurking tempters hide; Man can strive, but Thou alone, Must the final conquest own.'

THE HISTORY OF A LIFE. Day dawned. Within a curtained room, Filled, to faintness, with perfume, A lady lay, at point of doom.

Day closed. A child had seen the light; But for the lady, fair and bright, She rested in undreaming night!

Spring came. The lady's grave was green; And, near it, oftentimes was seen A gentle boy, with thoughtful mien.

Years fled. He wore a manly face, And struggled in the world's rough race, And won, at last, a lofty place.

And then-he died !- Behold before ye, Humanity's poor sum and story; Life, - Death, -and (all that is of) Glory.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Epistolary Correspondence.

into our hands, we venture to give them an insertion in the columns of the Liberator, feeling assured that none of the parties will object to the liberty we take. We have felt in some degree authorised to do so, because the amiable, modest and worthy author of these letters (himself a minister, but no bigot, hireling or time-server,) was among the number whose names were oppended to the call for the Sabbath, Ministry and Church Convention, and it is simply an act of say what Jesus did, referring to the Jewish Sabbath; and Church Convention, and it is simply an act of justice to him to allow his own views on these points were called for by the wants of men when they to be stated in his own language.—Ed. Lib. were introduced. When the wants of men no to be stated in his own language .- ED. LIB.

DENNIS, March 25, 1841.

My sister has transmitted to me a copy of the kind letter, which, in the name of the Committee of erial office, who can believe it to be a very feasible thing for a minister to be at once faithful

unwelcome truth with any better grace than it ever did. It does not pay its teachers to speak to them such truth. It pays them to stand up, and while they conden n some sins, to justify, in the name of God and of Christ, such sins as it is not prepared to come so altered, so corrupt, so vile as to st part with. It pays them to manufacture an atmosphere of darkness, amidst which those sins shall not be seen to be sins. It pays them, in fine, to

'Compound for sins it is inclined to, By damning those it has no mind to.'

Of course, neither minister nor people are distinctly aware of such a compact. They would each spurn the idea. Yet it is an unquestionable fact that the minister finds himself limited by precisely such an understanding on the part of the people. He finds that though, in terms, he is placed to speak clare the whole counsel of God, there is yet an understanding, both on the part of his brethren in the ministry, and of the people whom it is his business to address, that certain portions of his instructions as an ambassador, he is to suppress or pervert; that his chief and paramount aim must be to keep the people to whom he is sent, pleased, united, strong and increasing in numbers and wealth; that, to secure this primary object, he is to maintain a prudent silence on any subject, rather than offend one that pays well; even if he should be a child of the devil in spirit or in character, he must be conciliated and retained to the society, by suppressing or perverting the truth that would irritate and drive him off.

The shackles imposed by this state of things are to some ministers very galling; by others they are scarcely felt. Where the minister himself, as is often the case, is as corrupt as the public sentiment around him, there will be nothing to remind him of shackles or constraint, and nothing to disturb the soft self-complacency in which he and his people may lull themselves to sleep over all the great ques-tions of reform, or, which is the same thing, of prac-tical Christianity. But to the honest, conscientious, truth-loving, and truth-speaking minister, a very different lot is appointed. Very few are the reli-gious societies in this land, in which the minister may speak out the honest convictions of his soul on all subjects as God shall give him light; very few, especially, in which he may lay open with frank-ness, simplicity, and earnestness, the great canker-sores, the foul moral gangrenes now festering upon the body of this self-satisfied and vain-glorious na-tion; and in those societies there are not to be found, I will venture to say, many rich men, nor learned men, nor men of business, nor politicians; and very insignificant withal, in the world's eye, must such

The truth is, the christian ministry, as at present existing, with some honorable exceptions, is but a poor and worthless instrumentality in regenerating the world. The ministry itself needs regenerating; and I know not but that this will be found to be equivalent to saying that it needs abolishing. Certainly it is equivalent to saying that many things, closely, if not vitally connected with it, need to be abolished. All craft, guile and hypocrisy must be purged out of it. The base subserviency to a cor-rupt public sentiment must be taken away from it. subtle spirit of sectariarism and of domineer-The love of lucre, the thirst for popularity, the dread of some great man's disfavor, the aversion to be turned out of a snug support,—all these must be overcome in the bosom of the ministry. Can the ministry, as it is, bear it?

You ask my man I think of the idea of the Francisch Communion. Knowing as I do the more when I the product of the

How can the ministers of Christ expect to fare better than he did, until the world becomes reclaim-ed to God? A world in which wickedness and

can survive the purging process which they need, and to which they must soon come, I know not, and feel not anxious to decide. The world needs the truth and must, and will have it. Its half-awakened conscience, beginning to be restless and uneasy, will not much longer be hushed with a lullaby, nor be effectually stilled with opiates. The cause is God's, and with him I cheerfully leave it, knowing that whatever institutions shall be felled as fruitless and worthless by the axe which is laid at their roots others better and more beautiful shall spring and grow in their stead.

Again, allow me and my wife to thank you and our other friends for the token of your regard accompanying the note, and for the kind, affectionate manner in which you, my dear friend, have conveyed their sentiments to me.

Very sincerely, Yours for humanity and reform ROBERT F. WALLCUTT. Charlotte Austin.

DENNIS, May 5th, 1841.

DEAR FRIEND BRADBURN: I thank you heartily for your kind letter. I assure you that I have had you often in my thoughts, and with great pleasure have perused such demonstrations of yourself, as, from time to time, you have

seen sectarianism foam so at the mouth before;—but probably, ere the demon shall be wholly ejected, we may see it exhibiting still worse manifestations. No matter, so that it be but cast out.

our anti-slavery friends at Nantucket, having been put before the Convention,—the Sabbath,—not the Sabbath proper, which I regard as a purely Jewish institution, which has no more obligation upon Christians than the passover, or any thing else pure-ly Jewish, but a day set apart for worship,) the minstry, and the church. [Forgive me, my dear Sir;they were made for man, not man for them. They were introduced. When the wants of men no longer shall call for them, or shall call for some-thing better, they must needs give place. The question of the use or disuse of these or any other things outward and ceremonial in religion, Jesus, I doubt not, intended to be left to the decision of the Fair at Nantucket, you addressed to me. You and may other anti-slavery friends rightly judged that an expression of sympathy and approbation on in every individual, a duty, I should rather say, en and my other anti-slavery friends rightly judged that an expression of sympathy and approbation on your part would be thankfully received by me. I value it, though my conscience reminds me that it ought to have been better deserved. I have indeed and wants; and he may claim, as Paul did, that no endeavored to be faithful. I have meant to be man judge him in respect to the independent action of his mind in such matters. The ministry and the learnt little of himself, or of the world, or of the church, while they promote spiritual good in the church, while they promote spiritual good in the world, while they faithfully carry out Christianity, will be felt to be valuable and needed institutions, easible thing for a minister to be at once faithful and unshackled.

It is a fact that the world does not now receive inwelcome truth with any better grace than it ever lid. It does not pay its teachers to speak to them inch truth. It pays them to stand up, and while men's spiritual wants, they shall have at length ! opposers of reform, supporters of spiritual tyranny, and refuges of cant, hypocrisy and spiritual pride the truly religious and christian part of the community will, no doubt, very unceremoniously go about to demolish or essentially change them.

Unquestionably we see, I think, that the axe i beginning to be laid to the roots of the trees, in such fashion as the world has never seen it done be fore. Every tree, every institution, that bringeth not forth good fruit, shall be hewn down, and who will not cry, Amen? Why cannot Christians have a little more confidence that the truth will never fall, nor be hurt by a full and free search into the foundations on which in men's minds it rests. Christians and republicans that do not want to dis-grace the names they bear, should be ashamed to distrust the free discussion of any and every subject under heaven. No friend of fro to see felled any institution which is bearing good fruit. Can the Christian or the republican be so abourdly, so satanically conservative as to wish to see institutions which bear bad fruit, stand and be sustained?

I know not, and feel not anxious to decide, wheth er the regular day for worship, as at present ob-served, or the christian ministry, as at present sub-sisting, or the christian church organizations, as we now have them, will be permanent institutions in christian lands, or not. There will always, I doubt not, be social worship, while men retain social and spiritual natures; the when, the where, and the how, will take care of themselves. So there will alway be, because there will always be needed, teaching full minds pouring themselves into empty ones, liv ing consciences imparting life to dead ones, er rience counselling inexperience with paternal se itude. The circumstantial arrangements, as in the other case, will regulate themselves. There will also always be fellowship of kindred minds and hearts, co-operation for inutual improvement, and for completing the work of reform. Thus there wil always be a church, a ministry, and times for worship. I care not how soon alterations for the better in them, as they exist at present, take place; and if the church and the ministry place themselves, as they seem inclined to do, as the props and bulwark of slavery, war, or any other iniquity, what can be looked for, what can be wished, but that they should fall from their high estate, as Jesus beheld Satan

fall, like lightning from heaven?

I could easily fill up my letter with detailing to you my notions on this subject. But I forbear, and pass to other topics. I admire, as you do, the Irish character, as Iately developed under Mr. O'Connell and Father Mathew, especially under the latter. A thousand times have I said, God bless the generous hearts of the Irish! I could almost throw up my last and give three cheers at the enthusiasse with hat and give three cheers at the enthusiasm wit which they take hold of the Temperance can God will bless such a people as that, if they only persevere. What a mighty awakening, redeeming power will go forth under the influence of O'Connel and Father Mathew, from regenerated, disenthralled Lichard to all other patients. Ireland to all other nations! From the very bowels

ry, as it is, bear it?
Christ expect to fare ternal Communion. Knowing, as I do, the men who have projected it, and the simplicity and guilelessness, as I believe, of their hearts, I may well say ed to God? A world in which wickedness and phariseeism abound, as they still do in this, would not receive Jesus, nor endure his teaching, any better than the Jews did. If then, his ministers are in high favor with a still unchristianized world, can it be for any reason but that they have struck a base compromise with the world, and present not the truth with eny thing of the spirit and fidelity of their Master?

The principles, as stated, are thoroughly christian, in my estimation; I degree a structure of society. That the reform is needed cannot be denied. The only question is, 'Is the proposed measure feasible, and adapted to its end?' The principles, as stated, are thoroughly christian, in my estimation; I degree a structure of society. Whether the ministry, as a distinct order of men, in my estimation; (I demur a little indeed at a creed or covenant,) but how it will work in practice, I must wait for time to show. On one account, I certainly look towards it with hope and joy; for where else on earth, if it prove not a failure, o

ed spirit find a calmer, happier refuge?

Truly, yours, ROBERT F. WALLCUT. George Bradburn.

From the Bangor Whig.

A Child Lost in the Woods.

A daughter of Mr. David W. Boobar of Linner in Aroustook county, on the morning of the 4th inst. was sent by her mother to a neighbor's house, half a mile distant, to borrow a little flour for breakfast, The girl is only nine years of age, and in going through the woods, lost her way. The next morning about 40 of the neighbors collected and went in pu uit, but returned without any tidings of the child. The next day the company was increased to sixty persons, and searched the woods all day, with no bet er success. On the following day, between two and hree hundred of the settlers assembled early in the morning, their hearts swelling with sympathy, and all eager to restore the little wanderer to the arms of its

espairing parents.

The company set out for a thorough and a last search. The child had been in the woods three days and three nights, and many hearts were sunk in desfrom you; but I had no claim to one—and my self-esteem was never large enough to suggest the least idea of my being sighted. I have never doubted that I had quite as large a place in your regards as I deserved. Reform creeps lazily and secretly along over this ridge of sand. As far as organization is concerned, the whole matter is about defunct. The anti-slavery movement in this county, died last year of sectarianism. For my own port, I have spoken out, both in private and in public, all my heresies;—and though my hearers do not many of them go along with me, except so far as to tolerate me,—and none of them do what I want they should for the cause of they were not, and I wished for light. I agree with you that nothing can exceed the baseness and malignancy of Colver, Sr. Clair and others, both in the Convention and since. I think we have seldom

*Except his letter in the Liberator, in support of the nomination of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, which Mr. W. did not endorse.—Ed.

† Referring to two notorious new organizationists.

Slave States and Free States.

Bushels

The Philadelphia American has recently published an abstract of the agricultural statistics of the U. S., of which the Cincinnati Philanthropist gives the following summary or general view. The columns are sarranged as to show the difference between free and

SLAVE STATES.

53,091,297 1-2 14,294,866 22,892,712 2,794,754 123,031,959 79,514,756 6,790,372 3,885,274 Buckwheat, 86,660,529 Tons. 9,174,088 Tons. 578,332 Hemp & Flax, 682,381 1-2 159.763 21.254,306 9,181,173 Tobacco, 30,173,142 Horses, Mules, 2,036,026 Neat Cattle, 10,212,309 6,547,150 2-8 Products of the Dairy, 29,036,500 Products 5,738,658 the orchard. 9,109,046 Pitch, tor-10,989 pentine, &c. Gallons. Gallons. 219,431 the value of the products here enu-By estimation

merated, it will be seen that the balance in favor of the free States is not less than one hundred million dollars; and yet this table does not exhibit more than one-half the product and wealth of these States. Our one-half the product and wealth of these States. Our manufacturing, mechanical, and commercial interests equal if they do not greatly exceed in value our agricultural products. In Massachusetts alone, the factories and mechanic shops turn out merchandize to the value of about \$100,000,000 per year. But when you have estimated the value of the agricultural products have estimated the value of the agricultural products. of the South, you have obtained nearly the sum total of her wealth. Her manufactures and commerce are comparatively nothing. Cotton, sugar, and tobacco are her great staple commodities. From this it will be seen that the annual value of free labor in this country is not less than four times as much by the country is not less than four times as much by the country is not less than four times as much by the country is not less than four times as much by the country is not less than four times as much by the country is not less than four times as much by the country is not less than four times as much by the country is not less than four times as much by the country is not less than four times as much by the country is not less than four times as much by the country is not less than four times as much by the country is not less than four times as much by the country is not less than the country is not less than four times as much by the country is not less than four times as much by the country is not less than the cou country is not less than four times as much as that of slave labor; although the territory of the slave States is nearly one-third larger than that of the free; while the population of the latter is about ten million, and that of the former about six and a half million.—Free that of the former about six and a half million.—Free

ITEMS.

Extract of a letter published in the Boston Atlas,

HAVANA, May 29th, 1841. 'A cargo of about 450 negroes, entered the port Cabanas last week—the vessel struck on a rock a sunk, and about 30 were drowned. The balan were landed; some difficulty arose between the Capt of the Partido and the Collector, and the latter too possession of the negroes, sent an officio to the Intendente, who passed it to the Capt. General, and he sent down a steamer and brought the whole of them to this place, and put them in the Baracones outside, and it is supposed they will be apprenticed out. This traffic will be broken up. Probably no new expedi-

Melancholy Accident. It is our painful duty to re-cord a most amentable accident which occurred on Monday evening last, by a discharge of a pistoi in the hands of Mr. Gilbert Sloane of Bayou Boeuf, nearly depriving him of his respected lady. The circumstances, as near as we have been able to learn, are as follows: Mr. S. was in the act of putting a new cap on a pistol for the purpose of pursuing a new cap on a pistol for the purpose of pursuing a runaway ne-gro, when it accidentally exploded, lodging the con-tents in the face of his wife. The ball entered the upper lip, carrying away four of her teeth, and lodged, it is supposed, in the spine of her neck. Medical aid was immediately called in, and strong hopes are en-tertained of her recovery, but the ball has not been extracted.

ore than a MILLION of the funds of the Bank remains unexplained: it is a matter that ought not to sleep in silence. If this money has been honestly disposed os there is no occasion for secrecy; if dis-honestly, let us know who the offenders are and where the responsibility belongs. If great names are implicated, out with them; if obscure ones, then lift them into notoriety. Any thing but that state of uter uncertainty in which the innocent, perhaps, in the suspicions of an outraged community, suffer with the guilty. They who have been betrayed have a right at this corelaration, and public virtue december 19 to the HATS-Spring Style. o this explanation, and public virtue demands it .-Pail North American.

Hold Fast that which is Good The perseverant of John Quincy Adams has conquered the gag reso-lution of Congress, and driven it from the halls of American freedom. Mr. Adams resisted this resolu-tion at first, and persevered in his opposition until tion at first, and persevered in his opposition unit better principles gained the ascendency, and the offensive interdict on the liberty of a sovereign people who call will find the prices as low as at any establishment in Boston. fell to the ground. Let this example be remembered by American youth, especially when called to as-sume the obligations of official stations.

There is more sickness among the troops in Florida this season than there has been for three years. The 1st regiment of infantry which was stationed at not being able to do duty, has been ordered | Ca Saratota, not being able to do duty, has been ordered to Cedar Keys. Fort Pleasant, which has hitherto been a healthy post, is now quite sickly. At Fort King, where are stationed four companies of 2d infantry, there are over one hundred and six reported sick. Forts McComb and Fanning are also reported. ed very sickly .- Sazannah Republican

Russia—has begun in earnest for the next cam paign in Circassia. 45,000 men and 60 pieces of can non are en route for that devoted country. This ar-my is accompanied by an immense wagon train, and my is accompanied by an immense wagon train, and is destined to operate principally against the noble Schamli and the Tschetchenks, beginning with the siege of Cheskei, a place deemed by the natives impregnable. General Grabbe is to command the right wing of the Russian army, directing operations on the line of the Kouban, and Generals Aurep and Raiefsky are to act in Greater Abasia.

Suspicious. A letter received here to-day, dated Suspicious. A letter received here to-day, dated Mobile, June 7th, states the ship Charles Gorbam, of Bath, Me. from Now-Orleans for Bordeaux, was fallen in with off the Balize, abandoned. There was blood on her cabin floor—two of her boats were gone. One of them was picked up about 10 miles from the ship, with marks of blood in her. It is said that she had specie on board when she left. She cleared on the 31st ult.-N. Y. Paper.

Duel. Letters from New-Orleans, received this morning, state that Mr. Samuel Wright, well known in this city as a merchant, formerly of the house of Magie and Wright, residing at Savannah, and subsequently of the house of Wright, Taylor & Co. of Liverpool, has been killed in a duel with rifles by a Mr. Okie. It is said that the duel was caused by certain articles published in a Vicksburg paper, attacking the credit and standing of some mercantile house of good proputation, and that these articles were furnished by reputation, and that these articles were furnished by Mr. Wright .- Times and Star.

Extraordinary Escape. A man in Lynnfield on Monday last, while blasting rocks, had a narrow escape for his life. He was sitting in the usual manner on the rock, with his legs extended, and hammering between them. While ramming down the charge it exploded, sending the fragments of the rock in all discretions but doing the fragments of the rock in all discretions that the set of the rock in all discretions the rock in all discre rections, but doing him no other damage than throw-ing him a dozen or two feet backward, tearing off his little finger, and jarring him considerably.—Salem

Fatal Case of Poisoning. We learn by the Baton Rouge Gazette of the 22d inst. that about thirty ne-groes were poisoned a day or two previous, by drink-ing water from a well in which a copper pipe, com-municating with an engine, had been inserted. It is icating with an engine, had been in further stated that three of the negroes had since died from the fatal effects .- N. O. Bee

Western Railroad. The directors have ordered the adoption of the needful measures, to cause it to be opened for freight and for travel, all the way from Boston to Albany, by the first of December, 1841. A very large amount of freight is expected this very winter.—Boston Trunscript.

Curious Plant. Among several very showy and curious plants in Mr. Thorburn's win low in John st.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday, May 5
Dr Lushington presented a petition, signed by the planters, merchants, members of the council and assembly, clergy, and other inhabitants of the island of Antigua, stating that they had effected slave emancipation at the earliest moment, giving up the apprenticeship for six years, in the hope that it would help for ward the great cause of civilization—(Hear, hear—) that they understood petitions had been presented to that House during the last session of Parliament respecting the introduction of foreign slave-grown sugar; that the effect of such introduction, if it were allowed, would be the utter destruction of the interests of the planters in the island—(Hear, hear)—and that the prospect of prosperity entertained by that island would be darkened by any proceeding of this kind, and praying, therefore, that the House would not allow slave-grown sugar to be introduced within the limits of the British dominions. (Hear, hear.) HOUSE OF COMMONS-WEDNESDAY, May 5

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75 vote against the motion.

The ship Hector arrived at Kingston on the 26th ons.

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168 The French of the first and 64 Maroons. The ship Elizabeth, with 182 emifavor of a million orathan orathan cross of the first accounts had reached that settlement from Dr. Madden, stating that since his arrival on the first accounts had reached that settlement from Dr. Madden, stating that since his arrival on the first accounts had reached that settlement from Dr. Madden, stating that since his arrival on the first accounts had reached that settlement accounts from Dr. Madden, stating that since his arrival on the first account he had suffered severally from sickness.

After an interval of 1800 years, the Psalms of Da vid in Hebrew are again sung by a Christian Hebrew Church, on Mount Zion, where 3000 years ago they were first chanted 'by the sweet singer of Israel.' The Prussian State Gazette estimates the political

exiles dispersed throughout the four governments of Siberia, at nearly one hundred thousand; all victims of despotism! By Steam! The distance between Salem Portsmouth [40 miles] is frequently performed by the Eastern railroad cars in one hour and a quarter. So

Peas were sold in Wilmington market on Wednes day last, at 12 cents a peck, and butter at 10 and 19

Mission to England. We learn, says the National Gazette, that the mission to England has been ten dered to the Hon. John Sergeant. The number of banks in the United States is at

\$360,000,000 Of one hundred and sixty-five men at Fort King,

Temperance Celebration. The use of Faneuil Hall has been granted by the municipal authorities of Bos-ton, to John C. Warren and others, on the fifth of July next, for the purpose of celebrating the anni-versary of our National Independence, on temperance principles.

Incredible. The Louisville Advertiser states that corn has been sold at auction in Missoari as low as three cents a bushel!

Messrs. Gales & Seaton have been elected printers

HATS-Spring Style.

W. M. SHUTE, Agent, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES AND UMBRELLAS. NOW IN STORE,
THE Freuch style Moleskin, Beaver, superior Nutria, Silk and other kinds of HATS, at all prices from 2 to \$6; all of which are wyrranted; and those

Anti-Slavery Land for Sale.

A VERY eligible COTTAGE LOT, containing about 3-4 of an acre, on Burroughs-street, Jamaica Plain, between the meeting-house and the Pond—a delightful situation; it being the generous gift of John C. Gore to the Massachusets Anti-Slavery Society.

Apply to

FRANCIS JACKSON, or ELLIS GRAY LORING, 27 State-street (tf)

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE

Two Volumes now published-Price only \$2 pe Volume. This splendid work cannot but prove a pleasa

ompanion in the study of the Holy Scriptures. It contains over two hundred plates, representing the most remarkable places spoken of in the Old and New Testaments. The notes are clear and copions. The work merits an extensive sale. —Morning Star (Temperature Merits and Star (T perance) of May 31st.

¹It is undoubtedly one of the best publications for the price, ever issued from the American Press. Ev-ry family should have it, and every family which pos-sesses ordinary discrimination in literary matters will have it.'-Boston Daily Mail.

SAXTON & PEIRCE, Publishers, 133 1-2 Washington-

CULLED from early youth. By a Lady. For sale at 133 1-2 Washington street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE. tf April 30.

Wild Flowers,

FRENCH'S PENMANSHIP. A NEW System of Practical Penmanship, founded on scientific movements, together with the
art of Pen-making explained. By James French,
Teacher of Penmanship, 109 Washington-street.
Just published by SAXTON & PEIRCE,
123.1.2 Washington, 133 1-2 Washington-street.

May 14. HOUR AND THE MAN.

BY Harriet Martineau, in 2 vols. For sale PHRENOLOGY.

GUIDE TO SELF KNOWLEDGE.

THE fundamental powers of the human mind prac-tically applied, as manifested through the brain, in seven degrees of development, with introductory observations and remarks illustrative of the science of Phrenology, by T. H. Pons.

Just published and for sale by SAXTON &

Just published and for sale by PEIRCE, No. 133 1-2 Washington-stre

Boarding House.

curious plants in Mr. Thorburn's win low in John st. is a very beautiful specimen of the Tropæleum Pelegrina, or canary bird flower, one of the most curious plants in nature, as it naturally represents a flying bird of a clear canary yellow—a native of Chili. There are also several new geraniums.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Melancholy. We learn from Hill's Patriot, that Ransom Cole, aged 24 years, and his brother, John Cole, aged 25 years, of Meriden, N. H. were drowned in a mill-pond into which they went for the purpose of bathing, on the evening of the 6th inst.

DUALTUER would respectfully inform the city, that he has opened a commodious house, situated No. 36, Southack-street, where he will be happy to accommodate with BOARD and LODGING, all who may favor him with a call; pledging himself to provide in as good a style, and on as reasonable terms, as can be desired. Separate rooms, if necessary. He hopes to receive that share of patronage which it will be his aim to deserve.

Buston, June 18, 1841.

BOYS' SUMMER HATS.

BOYS' Summer Hats, Caps, and Belts e at all prices. Please call bef. WM. M. SHUTE, agent.

a little north of the Maribon

Fashiens for 1841.

THE latest English and French Fashi with plates of figures, shewing a variet of Combs, and of styles of dressing the hair, at JORDAN'S Comb and Fancy Goods Si

A. S. JORDAN.

No. 2 Milk-street, First Store from Washingto Cheap Wholesale and Retail POCKET-BOOK, FANCY GO

AND PERFUMERY STORE Shell, Horn, Metallic and Ivory Combinety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toile Genuipe Farina Cologne, Balm of Columbia Geninge Farna Cotogne, Baim of Columbia, iea, Hair Restoratives, Shaving Soaps, I and Cosmetics, Razors, warranted to mit, Ball kinds, Toys and Games, Gold and Sil. Cases, 200 different patterns of Pocket Book Note and Bunk Books, Fancy Stationery, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Silk Purses, Fance Shell Work, Work Boxes and Dressing Car ature Cases and Lockets, Silver and Ste Spectacles. Combs made and repaired.

COUNTRY Traders will find a large ass Shell and Horn Combs, at the manufacts. JORDAN'S, No. 2 Milk-street, at very BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, TRACTS, & PR THERE are now so many excellent Ant publications, that the circulating library probably the most effectual and least experience of spreading the whole subject before the naplan is simply this:—Let the friends of in each school district start a subscript what they can, purchase a library, apporto act as librarian, and then draw out read them themselves, and put them in of their friends and neighbors who are r ists (who will read them,) exchanging an opportunity to read them. Those who for the library will be entitled, not only to a the books for themselves, but also to circula among their friends. In this way, three or litiouists may abolitionize almost any town or without the aid of a single lecture. This had one in many instances. Those who can done in many instances. Those who can be to READ, will most assuredly be converted, a

oughly converted. Reader! will you see that an Anti-Slavery is established and put into circulation in ye trict, without delay? Libraries will be made up varying in price for

to twenty-five dollars. A liberal discount will be made to a and individuals, who purchase to sell again, or

THE VESTRY SINGING BOOK BEING a selection of the most popular for social and religious meetings, family de Singing Schools, &c. Compiled by Asa Fitz B. Dearborn. ed Tunes and Hymns now social and religious meeting

RECOMMENDATIONS. From Rev. Mr. Fairchild, Pastor of Congr. Church, South Boston.

MESSRS. FITZ & DEARBORN-I have exa some care The Vestry Singing Book, or you; and I have no hesitation in saying judgment, it is well calculated to accomp ject you had in view in preparing the work the tunes are familiar to the Churches, has been sung in our Vestry Meetings. The h lected by you meet my entire approbation, strictly evangelical in sentiment, and such as pious of every name will delight to use praises to the God of Israel. May your duly appreciated by the Christian public, vine blesssing attend them.

Yours, with much esten

Boston, May 14, 1841. From the Christian Watchman, (Baptis The title page expresses very fully the mat design of the book, which we think must bea by all. The tunes are of long and tried are the hymns such as have proved highly accept all classes of pious persons. Being prep table and very-convenient form, and well book can hardly fail to be highly acce Vestry Singing Book, and as a devotic

From the Zion's Herald, (Methodist. The VESTRY SINGING BOOK : Boston, Pierce & King. This book is compiled by Dearborn. The tunes are nearly all old sin their most popular form, without any of mutilations, which itself should be a high recation. It is in a portable form, and therefore. nient for social meetings. There are three hymns to each tune. The paper and press we

This day published by SAXTON & PEIRCE 133 1-2 Washington-street

100 1-2 Washington-stee TP Copies forwarded to elergymen and oth examination. LIFE'S LESSONS.

A NARRATIVE. By the author of 'Takes' might be true.' For sale at 133 1-2 Washing street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE. THE MONK.

BY Mrs. Sherwood, author of 'The Nan's sale at 133 1-2 Washington street, by SAXII & PEIRCE. COMB'S PHRENOLOGICA

TOUR, NOTES on the United States of North American Phrenological Visit in 1838-948. It published and for sale at the Phrenological Prince Washington Street by April 9.

OLIVER JOHNSON AND G. F. WHI CORRESPONDENCE between O. John George F. White, a minister of the Sar Friends. With an appendix. For sale at 25 hill; and at Philadelphia, New-York and Provi

March 12

BOARD.

AT J. E. FULLER'S, NO. 24 FRAN PLACE—Gentlemen desirons of Board, of the most pleasant and central situations if are respectfully invited to call as above, will find very choice rooms on the second TRANSIENT BOARDERS will be received DOLLAR per day.
Carriages in readiness at all times to convey!
gers to railroads, &c. May 14.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR. Massachusetts.—William Loring, Sundwit Freeman, Brewster;—Ezekiel Thatcher, Bar and Varmouth;—R. F. Wollcut, Dennis;—Geo Harmon, Harrhill; — Joseph Brown, Ando seph L. Noyes, Georgetown; — John Clemen end.; — Alvan Ward, Ashburnham; — Sami-Northborough.

RHODE-ISLAND .- Wm. Adams, Pawineket Aplin, Providence; George S. Gould, Harvie CONSECTICUT. George W. Benson, Brookly S. Cowles, Hartford; Peter Cosborn, Nac-Hi Thomas Kenney, Jr. Norucich; John S. Hal NEW-YORK .- S. W. Benedict, New-York Charles S. Morton, Albany ;- James C. Fu ateles ;- John H. Barker, Peru ;- Thoma

tock, Waterloo ;- Charles Marriott, Hudson. PENNSYLVANIA .- H. C. Howell, Alleghan Vashon, Pittsburg ;—M. Preston, West Gr seph Fulton, Jr. Siean ;—Thomas Peart, Ent Thomas Hambleton, Russellville ;—B. Kent, Bridge ;—John Cox, Homorton ;—Rev. C. C. Dringe; - John Cox, Homorton; - Rev. C. Frie, Erie Co.; - James M. M. Kim, Rhilade; Ohto. - James Boyle, Cincinnati; - Charle Medina; - Dr. J. Harvey, Harreysburg; - William Hills, Obelin; Austin, Atvater; - Lot Holmes, New Liebon; A. Dugdale, Cortsville.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.] FROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

Remittances by Hadil.—'A Postmaster may in a letter to the publisher of a newspay the subscription of a third person, and in etter if written by himself.' IF Agents who remit money should aiways

THE LIBER PUBLISHED EVERY

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE Henry W. Williams, Ge

To whom all remittances :

the paper.

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TERMS.—\$250 per ann

acc; or \$300 at the expiration

Tetters and communication

TAVERTISEMENTS making be
inserted three times for 75 cts.;

Mr. Isaac Knapp. PNOTE .- Mr. ISAAC KNAPP, erred his interest in GARRISON, for two years fre Mr. Garrisos, for two years in 1840, the pecuniary concern, 1840, the pecuniary concerns and shee, consisting of the following Jackson, Samert. Patternal Loudest Quisor, William I

M. LLOYD GARRISON, VOL. XI .--- NO.

FFUGE OF OPP

n the Biblical Recorder and Se The Adjustmen As it is to be presumed that the Baltimore, relating to difficure the and the South, will become ehistorian, it may perhaps be less than to the cause which we has brief but definite review. We have published, we be t. We have published, we be terial on the case, in pretty ich it came to hand; so that y be supposed to be now fully le ourselves have purposely abstil mas, in order that, the differents having come in and ounts having come in, and appared with each other, it migned that we had become fully ned on every important partice.
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ach we should be glad to have ad, and carefully borne in mind . It is no part of our purpo aty of peace' which seems to between the Northern and Sou ever may be our own views of the principles on which this e it contains the best to ed; and as it has been no ormal announcement of our we are entirely willing that We trust, therefore, that we may consider it necessary ition on our part to the exist edation between our Northe rea.

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opinion is founded on the fac

dation have been agreed n deemed expedient to give the they ought to be concurred in all practical questions are conce prefore, that nothing further will withholding funds, at least until the ing compact shall have been aving said this much in favo ents, we must now claim or ch, in expressing our sentime rms and principles on whic s have been formed. t will no doubt be borne in miles of the South were two: 1. ng to sit in council with cer-on account of their opinions, b doings. The latter had virtu from their pulpits, their co owed purpose of producing a orthern and Southern portion. The South generally, we duct, not only as schismatic endency, but as inconsistent v compacts of our benevolent actically subversive of all hard perations, of a general nature nination. This, we think, was ficulty entertained by the Sou n abolitionists of the North.

erity to decide, how far thi ourse growing out of it, were tian principles, and the gen ld regulate christian intercour for the spread of the gospel. The other difficulty of the S ut of the course adopted by y, in reference to the conduct of ed to. Instead of uttering a ression of their disapprobationse of the abolitionists, man ers and members of our nation ing Boards declared their determ tain neutral ground; and, with very unofficial brethren evinced by doilar determination. This was t he South to be a just ground o because it was believed that neutra perate in no other way than le of support in favor of such the South were justifiable in a er ground of difficulty also, an

maintained it were justly liab ultraism, will, in like manner, for decision of a future generation now becomes a matter of some e how these two difficulties ha in the late transaction at Baltim The latter difficulty has, to a ve ent, been met, by the document p corder, entitled, 'Preamble and R Church Fellowship.' And alth re liked the e liked the document better, h and explicit in relation to the erred to, still, for one, we are dis when something of the kind we will have come with a better g e saved the denomination mutration. An uninterested observed he nearly a saved the company of the nearly and the nearly of those are called 'ultraists,' at those are called 'ultraists,' at intained only what is here fully coperfully demanded what is here here may be some, too, who will how these concessions, on the particular determination, as officer previous determination, as officers.

ir previous determination, as offic

ess no opinion in the case

reprevious determination, as office spress no opinion in the case titers, however, in which we perconcern, we leave whatever not be disposed of by every wear fully content. All the intained on this point, is here fut that we have ever required, is het there has been ultraism in one are must be ultraism in all. The former difficulty also has befar in a way calculated to fully. It has been done, as it has 'leaving the ultraists of both leaving the ultraists of both A have to offer two or three rema Although the work of expedied to the Board and officers of e Boards and officers of the ot d to have undergone no such treatment was not equally necess, that was deemed requisite in in we see how it can be, if there outended for in the removal of the Board of the Convention, that is not surrouleved, in premitting is not surrouleved. e is not surrendered, in permittin

to remain on the Boards of t 2. We think too that it will be concile the principle on which t gation was effected, with that lence for which Baptists have i be zealous advocates. Had the attaside on account of their schissiscon by ground on which we ever asenable to the Convention, they at without a plea; but as it seems set aside, not as exhibited the convention. without a plea; but as it seems set aside, not as schismatics, t for what they had done, but sold believed and taught, we think aciple has been violated, and tolitonists have just ground for cy that they have been proscribed ske; and, if the case be as has